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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,960—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5196	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	5525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 2 P.M.	
* THAMES	4253	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5196	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4672	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles if required.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Rassovich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, Or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1069	Rs. 625

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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 25, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	4,093	Duchateau	Friday noon. 9th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 1st April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 8th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 7th March, 1897.

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S.S. ARCHIMEDE..... 1st April, 1897.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

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1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

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HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS

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GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
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ARRIVED ON 30TH MARCH, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th March, 1897.

THE S. S. "LAVENDER" has ARRIVED from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claim for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1897.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has again RE-OPENED his JEWELLERY and INDIAN CURIOSITIES ESTABLISHMENT at the above address.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound tin Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 0

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

TO LET.—STABLE from 1st April, for eight Horses, and six Carriages lately occupied by Meakin and Co., in Rope Walk Lane.

Also first and second FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, occupied by Meakin and Co. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY,
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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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TRICHINOPOLY [illegible]ROOTS.

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"Well rolled and well flavoured they b[illegible] palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
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FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," NAGPORE, C.P., 8, Croesland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

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NOTICES.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodstuffs from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Consignments of grain will not be permitted to be [illegible]. Any such [illegible] and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi [illegible] are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vicarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt., Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT
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One dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 36
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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

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PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ½ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Ellya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	=	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	4,130,000	=	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.
Esplanade Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon, Sub-Branches Mauree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

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Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,568,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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LONDON OFFICE 43, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 55m. Sun sets, 6h., 31m. High water, 10-46m., 10-47a. Low water, 4-22m., 4-23a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the Anthropological Society, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, J. N. Petit, Fort Reading Room and Library, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Branksome Hall entered, and the steamer Okhla left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Wai entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Mahanadi and Leander yesterday, and the steamer Mozaffari left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m. (to-day) Wednesday.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold a confirmation in the Mission Church, Girgaum, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read :—" About a pair of Stockings and other things," by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, and "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1896," by Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patel."

FIRE AT THE FORT PRESS.—At half-past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out amongst a quantity of cotton in the opener at the Fort Press, Lower Colaba. The press engine was immediately brought into requisition, and the flames were extinguished in a few minutes. The Colaba and Fort steamers promptly arrived on the spot, but were not utilized. The damage done to the cotton, which was the property of Mr. Bhimji Shamji, is estimated at Rs. 500.

GAMBLING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted Totaging Gooroomooksing, and five others, charging the first two accused with keeping a common gaming-house, at Falkland Road, and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money, on Friday night. The accused were arrested in a house, rented by Nos. 1 and 2. His Worship fined the keepers Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

FATAL KICK BY A HORSE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Goolam Hoosein Shab Din, aged thirty years, lately a groom employed by Mr. Omer Jamal, at Munara, near Thana. On the forenoon of the 20th instant, deceased was kicked on the face by a horse, which had broken loose from the stable. He was conveyed to the Thana Civil Hospital, whence, after the wound was dressed, he was brought down to Bombay, and admitted into the J. J. Hospital. On admission, he was found to have sustained a lacerated and contused wound on the right side of the face, about half-an-inch long, communicating with the bone of the upper jaw, which was crushed, and from which pieces of splinter bone were removed. His face and eyelids were swollen, and there was bleeding from the nose and mouth. He was improving until the 25th instant, when fever set in, which increased in severity, and terminated fatally on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT AT THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL.—Meganjee Muncharam, a spinning master in the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, Victoria Road, reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 250, one currency note for Rs. 100, and twelve for Rs. 10 each, collectively valued at Rs. 370, from a canvas bag which was kept in a room of the mill office for safe custody by the complainant, on the 27th instant and was found missing on the afternoon of the 29th idem. On an enquiry being made by the police, two servants of the mill named Atmaram Raghoo and Gopal Raghoo, on whose knee that canvas bag contained the above property were arrested on suspicion. After their arrest, they made a statement, which led to the recovery of the whole of the stolen property from the house of a relative. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday the two accused were charged, before Mr. F. H. Chaster, with theft as servants. The case was remanded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A BROTHER FROM JEALOUSLY.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHU MITAJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

THE three accused appealed from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who convicted them of murder and sentenced each of them to transportation for life.

It appeared on the finding of the Sessions Judge, that the three prisoners were charged with the murder of Baburrar, the brother of the first prisoner, by strangling him. According to the evidence of the deceased's wife and daughter, the first prisoner, Raghu, who was not in the habit of coming to their house, came and called Baburar away with him on the evening of the 2nd December last. Baburar's body was found in a well in one Kashiba's field early the next morning. The patel reported to the police the same day, and the three accused were arrested on the following night. A hospital assistant examined the body. Two days later, all the three accused fully confessed their guilt to the second-class magistrate of Rahuri. It was on these confessions that the case against the prisoners mainly rested; for, with the exception of the deceased's daughter, widow and daughter of the deceased, the only other evidence connecting the prisoners with the offence was that of one Govinda, who said he met the first and third accused, and fifty yards behind them were the first prisoner and his brother the deceased, not far from the well where the deceased's body was found the next morning. The confessions were long and detailed, and contained many particulars not likely to be invented. The prisoners adhered to them when examined by the committing magistrate. The confessions were corroborated by the finding of Baburar's body in the well where the prisoners said they threw it after death by marks of medical evidence that death had occurred before the body was put in the water; by nail-marks, on the throat; by the condition of the ground where the prisoners said they strangled Baburar; by the fact that tracks of two persons, from that place to the well and back again, were found, which accorded with the story told by the second and third accused, who only carried the body, while the first kept watch over their clothes; and by the fact that the first prisoner gave up from a place of concealment an axe which Baburar had taken with him on leaving his house. On the other hand, three cuts were found on Baburar's head which the confessions did not account for. In the Sessions Court, the prisoners denied the guilt and restricted their replies to that denial without giving any explanation as to the recorded confessions. On the whole, the Sessions Judge had no doubt that the confessions were (substantially true. The third prisoner admitted his guilt before the police arrived in the village; and although the first prisoner at first denied his, and came openly to the well and said his brother had met with foul play, he was not long in following the example of the third. As the first accused's enmity was said to be due to the deceased's criminal intimacy with his wife, and as the other two prisoners were subordinate accomplices and as all three were convicted upon their own confessions, without which the offence could not have been proved, the Sessions Judge did not pass sentence of death against any of them, and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeals of the three accused.

A NOVEL WAY OF ASKING A LOAN OF MONEY.

IMPERATRIX VS. MOTI RAICHAND.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Surat, who, in February last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. The Sessions Judge, in charging the jury, said the hurt suffered by the complainant was grievous if it caused permanent disfiguration of the head or face, or if it caused him to be during twenty days in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits. From the appearance of the complainant in the witness-box, there could be no great doubt that his nose would permanently bear the mark of the wound he had received. There was evidence to show that he was in pain and under treatment from 20th December to 11th January. The complainant and his two clerks said that the accused came and asked for a loan of Rs. 25, and when complainant refused, the accused attacked him with a knife. He was arrested by one Moganlal and a crowd near the temple of Vallbheshwar. The points to be proved, said the Sessions Judge, were that hurt was caused to the complainant, that the hurt was grevious; that it was caused by the accused; and with an instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, might cause death. The jury found that hurt was caused to complainant, by the accused with an instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, might cause death; but that it was simple, not grievous. Mr. Walker convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evdence saw no reason to interfere, and rejected the appeal.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LAST evening, Professor Haffkine presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Grant Medical College. There was a fairly good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Professor Haffkine arrived at 4-45 and was received by Dr. Hatch, Principal of the College. The proceedings began by Dr. Hatch reading the annual report which was as follows :—

Buildings and Furniture.—The usual repairs have been executed by the Executive Engineer's Department, and the buildings are in good order. In the Anatomical Department basins for the students have been supplied, but it is hoped that ere long further lavatory additions may be made as the present ones are not sufficient for the large number of students attending the College, and it is difficult for them to keep as scrupulously clean as they should do, seeing that this work generally requires strict personal cleanliness. I am endeavouring gradually to replace the old tables in the Dissecting Room and have accordingly had three marble-topped tables made which will, I think, be more suitable and cleaner. Gardens are in fair order, but the Mali having left Bombay we had to engage new hands. On the whole, the grounds are well-kept in spite of the difficulties met with in preventing people out of the streets from entering and leaving all sorts of rubbish on the premises. Library.—During the year twenty new books were purchased and twenty-five donations were made. Museum.—Several additions have been made to the collection, *viz.*, 39 surgical, 2 anatomical, 6 pathological 260 zoological, and 4 obstetric specimen have been added. Surgeon Captain Herbert has made a number of zoological specimen for his class, several of them being good dissections of the lower animals shewing the vascular apparatus, etc. The artist specially engaged for the purpose has added 125 diagrams for my surgical class, taken chiefly from hospital patients, but also from other sources. A number of specimens to replace the old and damaged ones in the Materia Medica Department have been ordered by Surgeon-Captain Hojel, and will, I hope, soon arrive. Owing to the requirements of Government for assisting in the work of Messrs. Haffkine and Hankin's rooms were placed at their disposal in the Pasis Laboratory, and up to the present their bacteriological work has been carried on there, the fittings as required by these gentlemen having been made by Government. Rupees 1,500 were also sanctioned by Government for the requirements of Dr. Surveyor in the same laboratory, and the arrangement for the supply of gas and water to the laboratory were accordingly made by the Executive Engineer. Matriculated students.—As my last report the highest number of students on the College roll was 235, and it was still further increased by the addition of 47 male and 2 female fresh students during the current official year. From this total number of 282, 17 not had completed their curriculum applied for the examination for the L. M. & S., 6 went to England in order to obtain English diplomas, 2 died of plague in Bombay—they were resident in Bombay—and 45 left the College, thus leaving on the College register at the end of the official year 245 male and female students of the following religions and castes:—Christians 49; Hindus, 125; Parsis, 66; Mahomedans, 7, and Jews 4—total 245; and their distribution is as follows:—5th year, 30; 4th year, 38; 3rd year, 41; 2nd year 100; and 1st year, 36—total 245. Certificated Practitioner Class.—There are 3 female students of the non-matriculated class, but no further admissions have been made owing to the abolition of this class by Government in March 1894. Military Medical Pupils.—At the beginning of the year there were 36 Military pupils—5 for Bengal and 31 for the Bombay Presidency. There were 6 admissions for the Bombay Presidency in November last, making the total of 42. Of this, 8 senior pupils completed their four years' course were finally examined for the grade of Assistant Surgeon; 6 were passed, the remaining 2 were again examined in the subject in which they failed, and were also passed. One of the 1st year pupils, H. H. Thorpe having passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University was transferred to the L. M. & S. class, and the vacancy was filled up by admitting A. T. Torpy. 3 pupils resigned on account of ill-health. The number is now, therefore, 31, 5 being for the Bengal and 26 for the Bombay Presidency.

University Examinations.—93 students sent in their applications for the Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, and all were found to be qualified. Of the 103 candidates, who appeared for the first examination in medicine, 35 passed, only one obtaining first class marks. 89 students sent in their applications for the second examination in medicine and 39 passed, 11 in the first and 28 in the second class. Of the final examination for the degree of L. M. and S. there were 31 candidates, of whom only 13 were declared to be qualified—1, Mr. P. K. Gokhale in first class, and the remaining 12 in the second. College Examinations.—The competitive examinations for the award of prizes, &c., to the students in the College who have passed this year's and the final examination for the University degree of L. M. and S. were held, as usual, and a complete list of the medals, scholarships, and prizes awarded to the successful students of the Matriculated and Military Pupils, classes is appended herewith for information. Examination of Assistant-Surgeons for higher grade in the Civil Department.—Assistant-Surgeons B. H. Nanavati and R. J. Kapadia appeared for this examination, and both were found to be qualified for promotion from 2nd to 1st grade Changes in the staff.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. A. Macdonachie, having obtained a year's extension of leave up to the end of May, continued to act as Acting Principal, and Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert in the two professional chairs of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Surg.-Capt. A. Street continues in his acting appointment as Professor of Anatomy and the Curator of the Anatomical Museum. Surgeon-Major W. A. Quin have obtained further extension of his leave up to June 1897. Surgeon-Capt. S. E. Pratt acts as Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in place of Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. Meyer, who proceeded to Europe in October last on 12 months' furlough. Surgeon-Major R. Masse having died on the 8th of January, Lt.-Surgeon-Major F. X. Gomes was nominated as Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine. Government having sanctioned an additional staff of tutors, the following appointments were made, viz.:—Mr. V. S. Trilokekar, L. M. & S., who was already a tutor in Anatomy, was transferred to the Biology tutorship, and the vacancy was filled up by the nomination of Mr. S. B. Nayak, L. M. & S., as tutor in Anatomy, Mr. K. M. Dubash, L. M. & S., as tutor in Midwifery, Mr. R. N. Kalapesi, L. M. & S., as tutor in Pathology, and Mr. B. Godinho, L. M. & S., as tutor in Medicine. Mr. Jal S. B. Vakil, L. M. & S., has been appointed tutor in Surgery, in place of Mr. H. M. Mehta, L. M. & S., who has gone to England. Messrs. P. K. Modi and B. N. Anklesaria, having resigned, they were succeeded by Messrs. N. Roberts and A. Gair as tutors in Physiology, and Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence, respectively. Assistant Surgeon A. M. Kunte, having passed in March 1895, Government granted Assistant Surgeon S. D. Bhaucha the Demonstrator of Anatomy. Under the new rules sanctioned by Government, the examination for the reward of Lisbon Scholarship in Botany will for the first time be held in the beginning of next month. Towards the end of 1895 the effects of plague prevalent in Bombay very much reduced the number of students in all the classes, but considering the circumstances under which the students are placed, I consider they have shewn great determination and zeal for their studies at a time when they might well have taken alarm and left Bombay altogether; the conduct of the lady students in this respect in particularly noteworthy, and I am glad to say that the fell disease has not carried off any of their number. Unfortunately we have not been able to retain all the employes in the College, for dead rats having been found in the Chemical Laboratory, the death of two servants soon followed, and several others took fright and left their work without notice. No cases of plague have, I am glad so far, occurred in the blocks reserved for students nor among any of the servants of the College and hospital who remained on the premises, but two students residing in the city were attacked and died. The Military Medical pupils who live in Nesbit Lane and Parel Road lines also escaped, although cases have frequently occurred in their vicinity, one pupil who was furtively residing with his relative unknown to me, was attacked, but fortunately recovered at the St. George's Hospital, so that we may consider ourselves very fortunate indeed to have escaped, and it is hoped that this immunity will continue. As a bungalow close to the one occupied by some of the Military Pupils at Parel Road fell vacant, it was secured for the accommodation of those students residing in Nesbit Lane—a very inconvenient position for them to live in. The conduct of the civil students has been most satisfactory, and I can also, I am glad to say, give a very good report of the Military pupils in particular. Weddoe has shown special ability. The messing arrangements have, I think, given satisfaction, but the health of the Military pupils is not all that I would wish it to be, as their duties at the hospital have not been of an arduous nature. I am inclined to think that late hours which are not occasioned by work in reading, may be the causes for the anæmic and debilitated state into which some of them have fallen. In this climate particularly, late hours will soon undermine the health of any lad of that age very rapidly, and it is very necessary that students should thoroughly understand that whether spent in reading or dissipation, sitting up at night will certainly lead to impaired faculties and bodily strength if not to disease. The tennis courts were well patronized at the beginning of the session. Since Christmas, however, they have not been much used; a third court was made by the clubs and all these are in good order for playing. The College has sustained a severe loss by the death of Surgeon-Major Manser, who was regarded with affection and respect by colleagues and students alike. His work as a teacher was always characterized by great thoroughness and energy, and his teaching was of an eminently practical nature, his experience, too, in Indian diseases was great, and his opinion was therefore of much value. We are establishing in his memory a fund to provide a nurse permanently for the hospital, and many friends of Dr. Manser's have already subscribed so that I hope we shall have no difficulty in raising sufficient funds, the object being one which must meet with the sympathy of all. The work done by the College staff has been carried out most regularly and efficiently, and my thanks are due to the professors and tutors of the College for the way in which during a most trying and dispiriting time they have done their best and succeeded in keeping the College in existence.

The Chairman having distributed the prizes, addressed the assembly as follows :—

Mr. Principal, ladies and gentlemen,—I have taken an immense pleasure in the distribution of prizes for successful studies in medicine, —for, I believe, it is by study that man is to conquer adverse forces of nature. The present calamity in Bombay is a terrible illustration to shew how fatally energy can be paralysed by want of knowledge. The stricken city possessed immense resources of defence in the shape of eradicating, disinfecting, destroying. All these resources were condemned to inactivity by want of information as to what to disinfect, destroy, eradicate. We may all take upon ourselves a part of the severe blame for not having prepared, for the emergency, the necessary knowledge, but, when not knowing, only one policy is open; to abstain from mass fomes of the evasions one way or another. For the man who does not know is like the blind in the street; eager as he may be to reach his object, he will be wise to advance slowly, feeling his way. Otherwise, not only he has no chance of reaching his destination, but he is likely to break his own neck as well as the necks of other people also. It was this unbearable feeling of want of light that induced the public, at the outbreak of the plague, to anxiously ask every one around, before taking any action, what was the cause of that disease, and how it was spread? by air, sewers, dust, rats, insects, grain or by man? And how was the disease communicated? by sweat, by breathing, by emanation, by food, by clothing? How was this disaster to be stopped, by segregation and evacuation, or by white-washing and unroofing the houses? or by a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid? These questions, and what happened afterwards, reminded you most probably of a familiar nature. When the schoolmaster has a hard question to put, he does not call out a particular boy, but addresses the whole class, and asks: "who knows where guatemala is situated?" The eager schoolboy, who thinks he knows, lifts his hand and shouts out: "I know guatemala is in the north of Germany!" You remember the number of hands which, on the present occasion, were lifted quickly, with exclamation: "I know!" The schoolmaster, however, was right in shaking his head, and looking at the class reproctfully,—for no one *knew*, as no one has ever made any studies to be able to know. Have *you*, now the happy possessors of prizes, have you ever passed an examination by guesses without having actually learned that is written in your text-books? Have not you done months and years of study before you thought it wise to venture on this competition for examination prizes? For us, the grown up boys, there are also text books, with very very many chapters in them which we have to study very earnestly for many a long day and many a long night before we are able to give satisfactory examination answers. Those books are the everlasting books of nature. Are we to help, by useful information, it is an inquiry into those gigantic scriptures that we have to make. There is one only, Supreme Being, who knows, without learning, and there are only his prophets, by a revelation, who tell truths without an inquiry. The man who wants to work for God's sake to help in disclosing and announcing truth, is not yet to put on a pedestal, unmoved on a lofty pedestal. He is to go abroad and to sea, to hear by his own ears, to see by his own eyes, and to eagerly taste and feel what he afterwards is to announce to you as a lasting knowledge. And what he finds, he is to purify from all his own superstructions, guesses inventions, illusions of his own mind. And it is in this passion and power to search for truth before he sees clearly that those poor instruments he is gifted with for detecting truth, do not deceive him by their inherent fallacy. It is after long arduous terrible labour that the inquirer gets enabled to produce to you sterling limped truth, concrete—simple as things of nature,—which you call common sense, and the ordinary man will seize upon eagerly, and appropriate, as a living being assimilates food and drink for its daily existence. It is that knowledge that fills the treasury accumulated for ages by mankind, and is its most powerful, almost *only* weapon in the struggle for life. However, we do not deprecate guesses. These guesses—attempts to overleap by a jump behind the visible line of horizon, the dreams about the mysterious unknown, they are, perhaps, the most delightful element of our mental exertions. Music, itself, owes all its charm to that power of flying our mind and feelings on the points of distant land of the unknown. Nothing like disorderly sounds of every day's existence, you may be sure it is that imaginary harmony of things that the experimenter listens to intently, lets himself to be guided by; so be inspired, to be kept on untiringly working, for, every time he reaches the *concordia*, the real, immediately the beautiful, the concert of things, falls into the domain of the detached and simple. But it is this simple that you want from us. The good worker will keep his dream for his idle hours, and produce to you only palpable, undeniable truth. It is knowledge of realities that man wants for his existence, and not an investigation of what is not. The more fleeting the more it is full of fiction. I envy how little you would feel satisfied with that astonishing Mr. Vincent of yours, whom you all know, that cleverest discoverer of facts, if every time you requested to kindly find out and recover your stolen watch, he were to produce to you an interesting detective story, the conclusion of which he left to you. Or, a morbid vegetation has been introduced and spread itself in an unknown and lost way. In this big conglomeration of men there was, unfortunately, no sanitary guard to keep a watch upon the causes of disease and death in the population. There were no means of searching in that unusual occurrence, in the beginning years of danger, to eradicate it in its inception. It is for averting a disaster of six months like the present one to ensure a city and a country against a calamity which ruins it in a short time, that one has to entertain an unfailing vigilance during years of safety. But once the unknown was, and the disease was spread and to interfere found himself face to face with two adverse forces of nature:—(1) with a wide spread and unseen vegetation which attacked the population; and (2) the human population itself, which was attacked, which required as much calm and profound study, management, circumspection as the attacking element itself. No principle based on the nature of *one* held good, while the nature of the *other* was not taken in full consideration, as you may well remember. You advocated segregation of the patient, and were right from the point of view of the morbid microbe. But the people loved their patients and did not want to part with them, and took to conceal from you the mother and brother and thus defeated the good principle. You advocated the removal of the inhabitants from the infected localities, and you were right from the point of view of the bacillus concerned. But the evicted inhabitants went to mix with other people and widely counterbalanced the good calculation. In order to make things obey your wishes, both your knowledge and powers must be complete. Unless this is obtained, the fatal display of forces will go on irrepressibly like the monsoon. Then, pending further information, where lies the safeguard? You are out in the rainy days, and you get wet, with all the consequences of a chill, and are enquiring how to stop the rain for you. The immediately practical advice will be for you to get and to put on a Macintosh, and thus to keep dry your individual self. Or would you inquire how to obviate the intense heat of this country: As long as you remain unable to stop the Indian sun, you will derive great benefit from a punkah used as a protection for your person. And if you suffer from the invasion of mosquitoes, and, at once, appreciate the difficulty of drying up the marshy lands of India, and with them the big rivers also, with the intention of depriving the annoying thing of its breeding ground, you will try to make ready a mosquito net. And when you have asked us to stop the plague for you, our answer was:—Come to the Grant Medical College, in the Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital, which is under the protection of the kindest and most hospitable of principals; find out Sir Dinshaw Petit's Laboratory, and get yourself inoculated. After that, were you to live for a hundred years, you will not have to fear the plague. Will you consider that as a successful answer. Were this answer given at the last examination in your college, do you think it would have fetched any of those beautiful prizes I have just given away to you? I rather think not. To me, were I myself the examiner, it would sound like the familiar examination trick of the student who avoids the question to which he knows of no sure solution and expatiates over a subject of which he is perfectly certain. Your prizes would, therefore, be safe to you, you would hold without dispute the field. For, you, know by heart all your good, old, explicit text-books; while we, the grown up students, we have not learned as yet the first letter of what is written down on the awful over-whelming pages of those immeasurable, almost unapproachable scriptures of nature. (Loud cheers)

On the motion of Dr. Hatch, seconded by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart., C. S., I., a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings than terminated.

THE captain of a passenger steamer had one evening to stop his vessel owing to a thick lowlying for over the water, the sky above, however, being clear. A passenger, anxious to get on, said :—"Why are you stopping, captain?" "Because we can't see ahead." "But you can see the stars distinctly." "Yes, but we are not going that way unless the boiler bursts!"

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE FAMINE.

SHEGAON.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"The long looked-for poor-house was at last opened on the 25th instant, and some six hundred persons including men, women, and children were fed, without any regard to their capacity or incapacity to work. The same procedure was followed during the two succeeding days, but it was resolved that if the Relief Committee would continue feeding and entertaining all who sought relief at their doors, the funds started would fall short and the true end and aim would be set aside. Besides feeding people invariably would make them more idle and indifferent and reluctant to work. With this view in mind, the committee thought upon feeding only those who are quite unable to work, and has issued passes to some two hundred persons who only will be fed; children under seven years of age being exempted from the application of the rule. Notwithstanding this, all the poor people gathered together at the doors to share with those who had a claim on the poor-house, and the manager had to keep back, by brutal force, able bodied persons who were capable of doing some work and to push in those who had admission into the poor-house. But the efforts made had not the desired effect; still, it is hoped, proper arrangements will be made in a few days. It was announced a few days back that a quarry will be opened shortly near Shegaon, but it was done under some misunderstanding and the proposal is as present cancelled. In obedience to the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Akola District, Lieutenant Morris, Assistant Commissioner at Khangaon, came down to Shegaon in order to ascertain the number of labourers willing to go to Karanja on relief work. An important meeting was called on Friday, at 3 p.m., and the labourers, who were ordered, by beat of drum, to attend the meeting, thronged outside the Municipal Hall, to know the reason of their call. Lieutenant Morris explained to the committee the purpose for which he came and then himself addressed the labourers in Marathi. He said that no quarry was to be opened and there were no works at Shegaon which the committee proposes to execute that do not require skilled labour. This being the case only skilled persons will get labour and others will have to go without employment. A great many labourers were wanted at Karanja and he specially came here to ask them all to go to Karanja with their wives and children. He promised them they should all be paid according to famine rates, and even children under seven years of age, quite unable to work, would get a pice or two, or something to eat. If they would not go, the Government would be led to suppose that there was no famine at Shegaon. If they would go, the Government would pay even their railway charges from Shegaon to Murtiyapur. He further stated that some two hundred persons had left Khamgaon for Karanja and it would be better if they would follow in their work. He asked them to think upon the matter and give in their names to the policepatel in order that necessary arrangements might be made for their conveyance to Karanja. Mr. Morris tried his best to explain the matter and to induce them, and he was so far successful that some labourers consented to go, but as soon as they left the place and communicated the matter to their wives and children, they showed their unwillingness to go, and it is surprising to find that not a single soul is now willing to proceed. These poor people would prefer starving to leaving their houses. The pain of abandoning their homes is much more excruciating to them than the keen demands of appetite. Mr. E. C. Rich with Lieutenant Morris drove to the poor-house and was shown over the place by the secretary Mr. Gogdand. It is satisfactory to find that Messrs. Tarachand Shet and Tansukhan have put their heart and soul in the work assigned to them.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops is published in the *Gazette of India* as under :—

MADRAS.

For week ending 20th March.—No rain except slight showers in Vizagapatam, Salem, Madura and the Nilgiris. Water supplies are generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts. Standing crops have withered or are withering in the Deccan, except under canals and wells, elsewhere good. Harvests are yielding a poor outturn in distressed tracts; middling to fair elsewhere. Cattle are getting scarce generally. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, available elsewhere. Cattle deteriorating in the Deccan, available elsewhere. Cattle deteriorating in the Deccan, good elsewhere. Prices have risen generally except in Anantapur, Madras and the Nilgiris. The number on relief works:—Gruel workers 1,03,503 men, 34,397 women, 16,304 children; total 73,301 in the Deccan. Weavers:—4,992 men, 4,208 women, 30 children, relieved at their own trade in Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah; making total workers 82,531 in the Deccan. Kitchen inmates:—(dependants) 103 men, 214 women, 3,707 children; total 4,025 in the Deccan and Vizagapatam. Others:—124 men, 195 women, 392 children; total 712 in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Otherwise gratuitously relieved:—7 men, 29 women, 24 children; total 57 in Ganjam; making total gratuitously relieved 4,833 in the Deccan, Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Test workers:—238 men, 1,104 women, 561 children; total 2,223 in Vizagapatam. Total number in receipt of relief 89,077. Prices by which wages are regulated are:—Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah 13, Anantapur 13½ seers per rupee.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 23rd March.—Rain in three talukas of Hyderabad and one of Umar and Parkar. Standing crops have been damaged by drought in three talukas, by locusts in two, by frost in two and by blight in two of Karachi; by winds in one of Upper Sind frontier, by frost and winds in Shikarpur; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat, but are indifferent elsewhere. Harvesting has been completed in Khandesh; harvesting of late crops is in progress in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Deccan, Konkan and Dharwar. Preparations for next season have commenced in parts of fourteen districts. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Belgaum, Shikarpur and parts of Karachi and Baroda. Cotton picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Dharwar. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Sind, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur, falling in parts of Kolaba, stationary in Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Ratnagiri and in parts of Hyderabad, Kolaba, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are:—Baigaum 11, Bijapur 10½, Sholapur 9½, Ahmednagar 8, Poona 9 1-20, Nasik 9 3-7, Satara 9, Khandesh 8½, Dharwar 13 seers per rupee. Average daily number on relief works including dependants are:—Bijapur 72,329, Sholapur 1,17,774, Ahmednagar 89,731, Poona 75,555, Nasik 36,752, Satara 29,902, Khandesh 37,360, Belgaum 15,902, Dharwar 118, total 405,015, of whom 289,529 are relief workers and 116,086 dependants. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur 8,289, including 79 in poor-houses, Sholapur 5,190, Ahmednagar 2,231 including 51, in poor-houses, Poona 1,402, Satara 18, Belgaum 601, Dharwar 594, total 21,697. Total number in receipt of relief :—427,312.

BENGAL.

For week ending 22nd March.—There were scattered, and in some places heavy showers, accompanied by high winds, in many districts on the 21st and 22nd instant. These showers have done good to the spring crops, and have facilitated the ploughing and sowing of the autumn crops. They are said to have done some damage to the mahua (Bassia latifolia) crop in Chota Gaspur.

The harvesting of the spring crops is in active progress, and the collection of opium is nearly finished. The pressing of sugarcane still continues. The supply of fodder is still generally sufficient, but water is getting scanty in many parts of Bengal Proper. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple foodgrains on which the famine wage is based are:—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 to 9½ seers, Pubna (common rice) 9 to 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 13 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) not reported, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 to 10½ seers per rupee. The number on relief on Saturday, 20th March, were:—Nadia 15,817, Murshidabad 2808, Khulna 5,115, Rajshahi 917, Pubna 208, Patna 73, Shahabad 18,971, Saran 34,103, Champaran 182,869, Muzaffarpur 41,214, Darbhanga 134,065, Bhagalpur 18,027, Santhal Parganas 11,255, Puri 3,753, Hazari bagh 2,842, Palamau 2,777, and Manbhum 9,472. Total 485,870, against 483,609 in the previous week.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For the week ending 24th March.—Light rain fell in a few districts during the week; in the Azamgarh district over half an inch was recorded. Rain has also fallen since the close of the week. Harvesting is in active progress except in the hill tracts. Unirrigated and late sown crops have suffered slightly in a few districts from high west winds. Cane sowings and collecting of opium continue. The number in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 20th March, in 19 districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 21,035, Etawah 12,928, Cawnpore 34503, fatehpur 21,591, Banda 228,101, Hamirpur 81,902, Allahabad 157,831, Jhansi 78 035, Jalaun 75,693, Mirzapur 50,732, Jaunpur 29,357, Gorakhpur 27,953, Azamgarh 7,045, Lucknow 51,100, Unao 24,452, Rae Bareli 43,847, Sitapur 15,575, Hardoi 84,735, Barabanki 4,697, total 1,052,474; this total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code, which are in operation:—Employed on relief works: 642692; relieved as dependants 149020; relieved in poor-houses 27,447, relieved under other provision of the Famine Code 23315; the number relived in 18 districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date; as follow:—relieved on test-work, 11901 relieved in poorhouses 7,414; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 27217; total 40332; the grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was, therefore 1,09003. The great decease is probable due to the fact that the day of enumeration was also the *holi* festival. Contributing causes are, doubtless, the employment of the people in harvesting the crops and the reduction of the famine wage in consequence of easier prices. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is still scarce and dear in places. Prices show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9½ to 13 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 23rd March.—Rain averaging from 1·7 to 1·3 of an inch has fallen in the districts of the Dalhi Division; about 1½ inches in Jullundur 1·10 of an inch in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan; ½ in Rawalpindi and 3·5 in Peshawar. Slight rain also fell in the Amritsar, Gujranwalla and Shahpur districts. Sowings of extra spring crops are still going on and ploughing for the autumn crops is in progress. Sugarcane and cotton sowings have commenced in some districts. Irrigated crops are generally in fair condition, except those sown on brackish wells, and late on canals in Rohtak; crops on inundated lands, and those on lands dependent on rain, are generally poor; they are said to be good in Lahore. The outturn of spring crops is expected to be somewhat scanty owing to high winds in Lahore. Prospect are below average in Delhi; they have been improved by the recent rains in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan; but more rain is wanted in most districts. Stocks of food-grain have been exhausted in Hissar, Delhi and Shahpur, where requirements are met by importation; stocks in Rohtak, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Gujranwala are reduced, and are average in Peshawar; those with the cultivators of Lahore and Amritsar are insufficient. Barley and gram continue to be damaged by caterpillars and dust storms in Ferozepore; crops have also been damaged to some extent by hail in Rohtak and Gurgaon. Cattle are generally in poor condition for want of sufficient fodder; they are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak; their condition is said to be good to fair in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Peshawar, and average in Sialkot. Fodder is scarce in all districts except Peshawar. The average number of relief workers undependants, etc., was as follows:—relief workers:—33,338 men, 31,781 women, 16579 children; dependants:—1,103 men, 1,587 women, 15,535 children; relived in poor-houses:—553 men, 778 women, 503 children; otherwise relieved:—3,077 men, 4,339 women, 2,930 children; on test-works:—211 men, 143 women, 119 children. Details not given for 4,238 persons otherwise relieved in Gujrat. The total number of workers dependants, etc., in the Punjab was 117,518. Some persons have again attended the Rawal Pindi testworks. Prices are generally high and are still rising in Mooltan, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan; falling very slightly in Gurgaon and Ferozepore; the figures are unchanged in other districts; wheat is selling from 7½ to 9 seers, gram 9 to 10½, great millet 9½ to 11, bulrush millet 9½ to 10, and maiza 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Prices of the staple food grains on which the famine wage is calculated are:—Rohtak gram 10 seers, Dehli bulrush millet 8½ seers, Ludhiana maize 11, Ferozepore gram and great millet 10½ Lahore wheat 10

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Rogers and others, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany quarter piano-forte by John Broadwood and Sons, windproof lamps, table ornaments, one handsome rubber-wheeled landau, a powerful grey Arab mare, nearly new harness by Dunnett, one handsome grey Arab horse, &c., the property of H. S. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture by John Rogers and other makes, electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware by Treasure, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schmidt, a handsome light victoria, light ribbed dog-cart, young chestnut pole horse, chestnut galloway, sets of single harness, D. H. B. L. bowling pieces by Hutchings, with implements in case, windproof lamps, table clocks, 2 thermometers, 2 levels, English tea box, photographic camera with accessories, music lantern, rosewood carpets, etc., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq., proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial massive blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a sympathetic square pianoforte by Rose and Co., English-made single-seated brougham by Silk and Sons, Lond n, in very good order, specially made to order, English made victoria by Lawrie and Marner, London, two showy bay Arab horses and one bay waler horse all going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, various books on medicine, general literature and fiction, surgical instruments, Doctor's desk for tabloids, Carter's literary machine, Brussels and Cumbay carpets, telescopic brass hall and table lamps by Hinks, brass bedstead, table ornaments, poultry, etc., the property of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. PARKER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in NIZAMPORA STREET and GHOGARI MOHOLLA or PYDHOWNI ROAD, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, on the dates hereunto mentioned the undermentioned landed properties, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Hajee Ali Hajee Sulleman, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of May, 1894.

LOT NO. 1.

On THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Nizampoora Street, in the district of Bhoolsahwar, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51 and now under No. 51, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 237 and 238, and assessed under Municipal Assessment Nos. 3 to 49, containing by admeasurement 211 and four ninths square yards or there abouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Keroadjee Hormusjee, on the west and north by the property of Cursetjee Hustajee, and on the south by the Nizampoor street aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

LOT NO. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Ghogari Moholla or Pydhowni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 860 and 861, new No. 3026, and Surveying No. 1075, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 8 and now under ward No. 6226 and street Nos. 34 and 38, and bounded on the east by the said Ghogari Moholla or Pydhowni Road, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Esmail, and on the south by the property of the Khallasee community, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the heirs of the mortgagor or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MARKUR HALL" ON THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD, AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Island and Registration Sub district of Bombay, recently surveyed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., to contain 13,311 square yards, or thereabouts, that part of the piece of land referred to in the will of the late Framjee Cowasjee Markur, deceased, containing by estimation 11-07 37/99 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which was left after deducting the area, subsequently sold by the said Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur to the Municipality for road improvement, and now thrown into the road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said road, on the south by the property described in the said will as the southern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, and now the property of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, and on the west by the seashore, and on the north partly by the seashore and partly by the property of Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and particularly delineated in the plan which will be produced at the auction sale, and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, which said piece of land formerly formed part of the said testator's said property at Nepean Sea Road, and which for the greater part thereof was numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 45, new survey No. 7141, together with the bungalow and out-buildings standing thereon, known as "Markur Hall," and which said property was, at the date of the testator's death, in his occupation and is now in the occupation of the vendors, his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhowa and Mor, the vendors' attorneys, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ALI OOMER STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED TOOKREE MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st April next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Halimah-i, widow of Moloo bin Haji Hasson and Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee the executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Moloo bin Haji Hasson, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaik Shaeb Pardey, deceased, the mortgagor, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Ali Oomer Street, otherwise called Tookree Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2596 and 2596 new No. 9407 and 9418, old survey Nos. 1894 and 1831, and new survey No. 801, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rate and taxes under old No. 65, ward No. 6-9, and street Nos. 212, 31 and 235, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Ali Oomer Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Baba Saheb Cavel, and on the south by the house of Abdoor Rahiman bin Shaik Saheb Pardaji which said premises were and are in the occupation of the said mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, the solicitors for the vendors at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL OR WALKESHWAR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Mr. Cowasjee Bhicajee, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows and cottages, standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1387 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 310 and 672, new Nos. 2036 and 3320, old Survey No. 13, old new Survey No. 2 7291, and assessed by the Assessors and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward D Nos. 2310 and 2311 and 2310 (2) street Nos. 1 and 2 and 1 A, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Serabjee Muncherjee Dinajeebhoy Readymoney, on the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Naigamwala, on the north by the Malabar Hill alias Walkeshwar Road aforesaid, and on the south by the sea beach, and lying on the south coast side of the Malabar Point Road, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHANDIA STREET OR SOORTI MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th May next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Hasimabai, widow of Moloo bin Haji Hasson and Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee the executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Moloo bin Haji Hasson, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim bin Baloo Miya Panvelkar, one of the mortgagors and the heirs and legal representatives of the late Abdul Cader bin Mahomed Jaffer Oorf Jabroo Meeya Bhoy Wasker, deceased, the other mortgagor, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house and stable thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Khandia Street, alias Soorti Moholla, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 530, new No. 7775, old Survey No. 2552, new survey No 4005 and 2 4010, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward E No 427, old No 49 and new street No 12, containing by admeasurement 138 and eight ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Khandia Street alias Soorti Moholla, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the range of Moslwee Abdool Cader bin Mahomed Bagas, and on the south by the stable of the said Abdul Cader bin Mahomed Jaffer Oorf Jabroo Meeya Bewanker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Jehangir and Seervai, the solicitors for the vendors, at their office No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st March, 1897.

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ORANGE PEKOE	"	0 10
FAMILY MIXTURE	"	0 10
PEKOE	"	0 9
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon,

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of vacant plots of land at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, advertised to take place to-morrow, is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the basement noted place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong high wheeled dog cart with hood.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 chesnut Arab horse about 14-1, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST SILVER-PLATEDWARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following:—

2 cases each containing best silver-plated dinner service for 12 persons suitable for presentation.
2 cases each containing best silver-plated dessert service for 12 persons suitable for presentation.
1 case best silver-plated liqueur service suitable for presentation.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Framjee Hall, Gun Powder Road, Mazagon, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by "Schiellmann," in excellent order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome, strong English-built victoria in good order, a powerful chesnut Arab horse with a set of single harness, a large size cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood 8 victoreas, sexton, etc., the property of Captain J. AVENT, proceeded to Europe, and also the property of F. SOUTHWELL PIPER, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stable, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one sewing machine, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, air gun, sword sticks, child's perambulator, etc., the property of P. A. DE BONO, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st March, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

A DECLINE of 3-16ths per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 111 7-8 was the only change in the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter. About £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 102½; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at frs. 25·14½. Braziers' Copper was quoted 5s. per ton. lower in London, at £56 15s. per ton.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 35s. per 416 lbs, sellers via the Canal April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; and Linseed, per 426 lbs., only pure, New Contract at 33s. April-May shipment to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market steady.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 15-16d. per lb.; and Broach, of all grades, was lower to the same extent; but other descriptions of ready Cotton were unchanged in value; and American Arrivals were unaltered in all positions.

Prices of Cotton in New York remained virtually unchanged yesterday, at 7 5-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·02 cents for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the figures of arrivals to date this season now compare as follows, with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	3,000	13,000	9,000
Two days' do	16,000	30,000	42,000
Since 1st September 1895.	6,205,000	4,747,000	7,318,000

Our local market for the staple continues very quiet in tone, and with very little doing on European account or by the Mills. Japan buyers are taking a little. Prices of Broach have been reduced Rs. 2 per candy, and Bhownuggar Re. 1, other descriptions being unchanged in value.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There has been no sign of activity in either of these markets, and prices in both remain nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	14,534 bales.
Wheat	4,034 cwts.
Linseed	2,465 "
Rapeseed	5,040 "
Gingellyseed	1,755 "
Castorseed	1,045 "
Rice	33 521 "

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and for Genoa especially the market is dull owing to three steamers being on the berth for that port. About 1,000 tons have been booked at 8s. per ton, and for other ports at 2s. to 3s. above this rate.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Wire Transfer having been placed at 1s. 3 3-32d.; and later on the Bazaar continuing to buy at 1s. 3 1-16d., the market temporarily receded to 1s. 3 1-32d., after which rates again steadied, closing steady at the opening quotations as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Francs do. 159	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening, at 100 13-16 for Money, and 101 for Account for 3½ per Cents; but the market was unsettled, and 101¼ and 100⅞ was afterwards named in the two positions, respectively, with 98 nominal, for Threes.

SHARES.—Several dealers and brokers having now returned to Bombay, some business is now being transacted in the Bazaar, and we note the following changes in our list this evening, viz., an advance of Rs. 25, in Central India Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Jamshed; of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough and James Greaves; and a decline of Rs. 15, in Imperial Cotton; and of Rs. 5, in Maneckjee Petit; Bank of Madras have declined Rs. 60, and Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 15, at Rs. 1,365 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,496 tons, Captain R B Wood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 933 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, cleared yesterday for Jeddah via Bushire, with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Bombay, 2,947 tons, Captain G H G Weston, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Kobe (1st March) with a cargo of coal and rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Hall Line s s Branksome Hall, 2,555 tons, Captain, W H Hood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st March) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Leander, 1,888 tons, Captain A Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough (9th February) via London with a general cargo. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 25th March, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Gilles, Mr and Mrs Twoto, Mr Negropante, Mr Sowram, Mr David, Captain Widdicombe, Mrs Fakirbhai Karjanbhai, Mrs Bhaidlali Hajeebhai and 412 deck. The Dumra met strong South-Westerly winds, with heavy swell to Dwarka thence moderate wind and sea.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
C	Hoseinee	933	Hughes	Jeddah	31-3	B P S N Co
K	Den of Airlie...	2275	Sloger	Havre		Bombay Co
L	Mahanadi	517	Budroe	C. Gulf...	1-4	Shepherd & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	.....		B & P S N Co
M	Ferguson	1809	Hutchinson	.....	2-4	Gladstone & Co
O	Leander	1888	Hamilton	Not fixed		M M & Co
P	Longbank	2965	Rout	London		W & A G & Co
Q	Courland	780	Milne	Delagoa Bay ...	3-4	D Abdoola

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	829	Adam	Karachi ..	3-3	Shepherd & Co
Brahmin	553	Falconer	Rajapore ..	29-3	Do.
Pocani	552	Ahmed	Bhownuger...	30-3	Do.
Sabarmati ...	574	Cassian	Mangalore ...	24-4	Do.
Wal	31	Daramtar	.....	31-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Socotra	649	Palmer	Japan		P & O Co
2	Asia	2236	Laird	Liverpool ...	5-4	W & G & Co
3	Archimede...	1899	Sallotore	Genoa	1-4	G Barbaro
4	Letimbro	1117	Bolsito	Hongkong ...	8-4	Do.
5	Coromandel...	2783	Seymour	Cairns	7-4	P & O Co
6	Okhla	3137	Hood	Not fixed		M M & Co
7	Imperatrix ..	2331	Rassavich	Venice	1-4	I A L S N Co
8	Isirar	2978	McKay	Genoa	5-4	E Bates & Co
9	Ausonia	2292	Tait	Venice ...	1-4	W & A G & Co
10	B Hall	2355	Hood	Not fixed		E B & Co
15	Rohilla	2174	Cole	China	15-4	P & O S N Co
16	Queen Olga...	2138	Harris	Dunkirk		Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Bombay s	Weston	Kobe, March 1
30	Leander s	Hamilton ...	Middlesbrough, Feb 9
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, March 25
	Branksome Hall s..	Hood	Liverpool, March 1

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, &c
	Lalpoora s	Robertson ...	Calcutta
	Okhla s	Wood	Calcutta

The steamer Hoseinee, Captain Hughes, for Jedda, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Socotra, for China, &c
" Dumra, for Karachi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st March, 1897.

1. The Lord Harris Drill Challenge Cup Competition will take place on the parade ground in front of the Gymkhana, at 5-30 p.m., on Saturday the 3rd April.

2. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so to-day the 31st instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st March 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill, at both Head-quarters, to-day, at 7 a.m. and 8-45 p.m.

2. All members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements into Head-quarters at an early date.

3. Leave of absence for 6 months has been granted to Gunner Miller from the 1st proximo.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JONES—February 25, at 21, Beaumont Street, London, W., Elizabeth Scott, wife of General Jenkin Jones, late Royal Bombay Engineers, and eldest daughter of late James Hills, Esq., of Neechindipore, Bengal.

POONA.

BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY—March 29, at "Old Council Hall," Poona wife of Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVER—March 30, at his residence Tardeo, Bombay, Framjee Nanabhoy Daver. Funeral this (Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JORDAN—March 19, at Chakradhapur, the wife of Edward Jordan, Engineering Dept., B. N. Ry., of a son.

NICOLLS—March 21, at Gudalur, Nilgiris, the wife of J. S. Nicolls, of a son.

VICTORIA—On the Annunciation Day, at Tuticorin, the wife of G. C. Roche Victoria, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GARDINER—THOMSON—March 24, at the Civil Lines Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Mr. Langford, Alex. Gardiner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, elder son of Lieut.-Col. R. Gardiner, R. E. (Retd.), Agent, E. I. Ry. Co., Calcutta, to Edith May, eldest daughter of Campbell Thomson, Esq Superintending Engineer, North-Western Railway, Quetta

DEATHS.

DE FONCLAIR—March 21, at Dindigul Club, from malarial fever, Eugenelle Fonclair, aged 65.

FISCHER—March 22, at Serampore, Helen Edith, wife of F. N. Fischer, C. S., in her 25th year.

FORRESTER—March 25, at Rampettai, Sonny Cecil Robert Forrester, the dearly beloved son of Albert and Louise Forrester, aged 2 years, 5 months and 20 days.

ZIMMERMANN—March 23, at Belgaum, Rosa, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major B. F. Zimmermann, Army Medical Staff, aged 32.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

ONE of the things not generally known is that the food raised on the irrigated area of land in India,—29,000,000 out of a total cultivated area of 180,000,000—amounts to twenty million tons, and is sufficient in years of famine to feed one hundred and twenty millions of people. This, of course, includes all the land irrigated by canals, tanks, streams, and wells, and thus rendered independent of the fluctuations, or—as in Sind—of the absence of rainfall. Sir Charles Elliott, who has had great experience of famine work, and drew up a Famine Code of his own before the Famine Commission set about the task, read a paper before the Society of Arts, on the 11th March, on the measures taken by Government for the prevention of Famine in India. A disingenious critic in a certain review sarcastically said that the measures in question have been either mistaken or fraudulent, because they have not prevented the present famine. No measures can prevent drought, which causes the crops to wither in the ground. Irrigation, as Sir Charles Elliott replied to that caviller, is the only possible remedy when the rainfall fails, and there are vast tracts which cannot be irrigated. But much has been done to protect such areas by the construction of railways, which enable food to be carried where it could not penetrate in the great famine of 1877, or in any previous famine. Administrative measures have provided a trained staff to take up a defined course of action, carefully thought out by the light of previous experience; and agricultural experiments have done something to enable the cultivating class to meet the effects of drought on better conditions than formerly existed. The Madras and the Bombay Governments made large advances during the scarcity of 1891-92 to encourage the sinking of wells. In 1896, when failure of the rains was imminent in the North-West Provinces, the Government advanced funds for the sinking of 250,000 wells to cope with the expected famine. Sir Charles estimates that the irrigated areas produce one-half the food-supply of the whole of India. In ordinary years there is a surplus of about 5,000,000 tons of food-grains over and above the usual requirements of the population. That was the estimate made by the Famine Commission when the population was thirty-three millions less than it is now. But since the early eighties a great deal of land has been brought under the plough, the irrigated area vastly augmented, and improved methods have enlarged the output. The surplus supply may be taken as substantially of the same figure as before. This estimate is based on facts. The surplus rice crop in Burma in the year 1877 was 800,000 tons; in 1897 the quantity available for export is 1,600,000 tons. Strange to say, it has been found well-nigh impossible to find a market in India for any considerable quantity of this food-grain even at prices lower than that at which it was sold a year ago. A consignment sent to Bombay, a few weeks since found no market, and it had to be disposed of at a considerable sacrifice. But that is by the way.

The deficiency of food-grain in the famine districts of Bombay, Madras, and Mysore in 1877 was put at 5,500,000 tons. The estimated deficiency in the famine areas in the present year is about the same. That being the case, the average surplus of the whole country would suffice to supply the needs of the areas suffering from famine. The Agricultural Director of the Punjab made a careful calculation of the surplus of good grain in that province in January, which shows larger than was estimated that it is by the Famine Commission twenty years ago. There is, clearly, sufficient grain in the country to make good the deficiency in certain areas. The facility of transport by railways and water-carriage makes it possible to move the surplus grain from one part of the country to the other till prices become equalised. The prices it is true go up to an alarming level in districts not themselves affected by drought. Prices went up at once when the deficiency of the rainfall in the North-West and elsewhere became known. They remained high for some time, but have now fallen in many places. Sir Charles holds that the general effect was beneficial inasmuch as it reduced consumption over a wide area and alleviated the severity of the distress by diffusing it over a wider area, while leaving more food-stuffs available for the parts denuded of food. That there is sufficient food in the country to feed the population is, in his view, proved by the fact that wheat brought from California to Calcutta could not be sold at a remunerative price. The want of a market in India for the surplus rice of Burmah offered at a price lower than attained a year ago, supports this view, and the corollary that the rabi crops to be gathered in April will carry the people over until the harvest in August. There will be no such mortality as that which appalled the Empire in the great famine of the seventies. There was, then, as now food-grain available for instance, in Madras, and at the stations on the railway up-country, so far as the line went. But there was no means of carrying it to the millions of people perishing for lack of food hundreds of miles beyond the railway, and they perished wholesale. The lesson then learned, and the measures since taken have wholly altered the conditions, and rendered the recurrence of such a catastrophe any where in India an impossibility. It is unfortunately but too true, that a drought involving failure of the crops over large areas naturally and inevitably involves much suffering from high prices, and scarcity of food with resulting sickness, and a high mortality. No State machinery, no effort of private charity can avert all the consequences of failure of the harvest over wide areas.

But the measures taken can do a great deal to mitigate the suffering, and to keep the mortality within relatively narrow limits. When the famine claimed five millions of victims in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies twenty years ago, there were 8,000 miles of railway in all India. The Famine Commission, after carefully going into the whole question, recommended that 5,000 miles of additional railways should be built with a view to the protection of the country from a repetition of the terrible experience so recently undergone. There are now 20,000 miles of railway. Twelve thousand miles have been added to the eight thousand, and every part of the country that may be affected is in connection with the provinces which have a surplus even when the monsoon fails. Sir Charles Elliott regards railways as coming under two heads in this connection—famine prevention, because they have stopped many an incipient scarcity by the importation of food-supplies and famine relief, because when a famine exists it is the railways that carry the food from the parts of the country where it exists to those where there is little. As he says, it is seldom that a province is so denuded of grain, that the whole population has to live upon imported food. There is nearly always some food in a district which helps to tide over the period of extreme pressure. The Famine Commission calculated that a railway three hundred miles long, could provide for a tract twenty-five miles broad on either side. It would thus serve an area of 15,000 square miles containing, at 250 to the square mile, 3,750,000 people. If in time of famine a ton of food be sufficient for six people, the population would require 625 tons to feed them for a year. That quantity could be easily carried by six trains a day on a broad guage, or ten trains on a metre guage railway. If the population were double or even treble, the railway would still suffice, for as has just been said, it is not necessary to provide food for the whole of a large population

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

THE ADMIRALS COMPLAIN THAT THE GREEKS HIT BACK.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon read a telegram, from Admiral Harris, narrating how the Cretan insurgents aided the Greeks, notwithstanding the warnings of the Foreign Admirals, and had captured the Forts commanding Canea.

Admiral Harris, in concluding his telegram, says that Colonel Vassos has virtually declared war on the Great Powers.

An Austrian battalion has arrived off Crete and been landed at Suda.

THE FOREIGN ADMIRALS ASK FOR MORE TROOPS.

The foreign Admirals have requested the Powers to send immediately an extra battalion each to Crete to protect the occupied towns.

ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE AT LARISSA.

The Crown Prince of Greece has arrived at Larissa, and met with a rapturous welcome from the troops and the people.

THE C. D. QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question in the Commons, said he would lay the despatch to the Viceroy of India, regarding the C. D. question, on the table of the House immediately.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, MARCH 30.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Dr. Martin, arrived here, at 10 a.m. He was met at the station by Mr. Panse, the Collector, Messrs. Shepherd, Davis, and other officials, driving afterwards through the city to the Collector's bungalow, where he will stay until his departure to-morrow.

This afternoon, the Governor proposes visiting the different institutions in the city, and, to-morrow morning, drives out to inspect the various relief camps that have been started in the neighbourhood.

LADY SANDHURST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 30.

Lady Sandhurst passed through Poona, this evening on her way to Mahableshwar. The train was one hour late, owing to five bubonic cases having been discovered at Kalyan.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 29 new cases and four deaths in the city to-day, the total mortality being 39. The total cases up to date amounts to 1,339, and deaths 973. One plague case was found in the Cantonment in the Special Plague Hospital. 30 were admitted, 16 cured, 17 died, and 206 are under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 4 were admitted, one cured one died, and 44 are remaining. In the Hindu Hospital 6 were admitted; 4 died, 25 are under treatment. The military operations against plague have resumed their work in the city and cantonment and in the suburban limits. The search parties having divided into six divisions, went in the Sukerwar, Rawiwar, and Budhwar peths, searched 4,045 houses, and discovered 15 cases and 2 corpses. The lime-washing was divided into three divisions, and washed 92 houses and discovered one case and one corpse. 81 houses were fumigated yesterday. Doctor Brooks, doing duty on the Poona station, stopped a boy, suffering from plague, who was accompanied by his mother. After the train left the mother disappeared, but the boy was sent to the hospital. Medical examination is also to be made in Lanowli from next month.

ACCELLERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the recent Nagpore Conference to accellerate the daily mail services between Calcutta and Bombay *via* Jubbulpore and Nagpore. They also agreed to establish tentatively for one year a weekly Special Mail Service, from Bombay to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore, to leave Bombay five hours after the inward mail steamer is signalled, and to do the journey in forty-three hours. Instructions have been issued to the Inspector-General of Railway Mail Service to arrange with the G. I. P. and the E. I. Railway Companies to begin the running of this weekly special on the earliest possible occasion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here day before yesterday evening.

PENANG, MARCH 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

Orient line mail steamer Orizaba from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-8
3 percent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	83 3-16
Bar Silver	28 5-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

RESCUING THE CREW OF A SAILING VESSEL AT SEA.

THE Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, Captain W. H. Hood, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Liverpool, with a general cargo, encountered very bad weather for the first five days after leaving the port, strong to whole gales from the North-West, with very high sea and tremendous squalls of wind and rain. On the 6th instant, in latitude 47° 31' N., and longitude 8° 33' W., she sighted the German barque Schiffswerft of Finsbury, dismasted and sinking. Captain Hood at once went along side the condemned vessel, and took on board that unfortunate crew who were kindly treated by the officers and crew of the Branksome Hall. They were landed at Malta on the 13th March, where Captain Hood has fully reported the circumstances to Lloyd's. The Branksome Hall has brought the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Macausland and child, Mrs. MacMillan and two children, Miss MacMillan, Miss E. Parker, Miss Bower, Mr. E. C. Johnston, Lieutenant Lloyd, Mrs. Sterbury, Lieutenant Broughton Miss Sterling, Mr. H. Weshart, Miss Goldney, Lieutenant J. R. and Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. G. H. D. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. D. Graham, and Miss D. Cunningham.

News reaching London from a well-informed and impartial source describes the situation at Johannesburg as increasingly critical. There is apprehension that the high-handed proceedings of the President and the Volksraad may, at no distant date, lead to public disturbance.

DINNER TO THE HON. H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.

A FEW evenings since the Hon. Mr. Birdwood was entertained at a good-bye dinner at the Byculla Club by a number of official and personal friends. The Hon. Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, presided, and the following were present:—Mr. J. C. Anderson, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, Messrs. R. Baumbach, V. B. F. Bayley, A. F. Beaufort, T. J. Bennett, R. Branson, R. S. Brown, Major Cahusac, Surgeon-Captain Childe, Mr. G. Cotton, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Messrs. J. H. Du Boulay, G. H. Farran, C. G. H. Fawcett, T. M. Filgate, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, Mr. Grattan Geary, Rev. W. B. Greer, Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, Major Hickson, Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, A. M. T. Jackson, C. B. Lynch, Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, Messrs. J. McNeill, J. Marshall, and W. S. Millard, Major H. D. Olivier, Mr. J. W Orr, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Messrs. H. M. Phipson, J. Pollen, E. B. Raikes, S. Rebsch, P. Reynolds, E. M. Slater, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, Messrs. M. H. Starling, P. C. H. Snow, J. W. Smith, C. A. Turner, R. H. Vincent, W. Webb, and A. L. M. Wood.

The Hon. Sir Charles Farran in proposing the health of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, said:—Gentlemen—It affords to me extreme pleasure, and I esteem it a great honour and privilege to propose the health of our distinguished and much-loved guest of this evening, the Hon. Herbert Mills Birdwood. Gentlemen, the esteem in which our guest is held in Bombay and throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency is not to be measured by the number of his friends—large though that number is—who have assembled here this evening to pay *him the* compliment of a farewell dinner at the Byculla Club. His own frequently-expressed wish, that in the disastrous times through which we are passing, the dinner given in his honour should be of a limited and friendly character, and should not assume the form of a *quasi* public demonstration, has lessened the number of those who would otherwise have gladly attended here this evening; and the exigencies of these days of famine and pestilence have chained to their posts many of his own service who would under other circumstances have hastened to Bombay to be present in the Byculla Club on this occasion. It is well-known to all of us here that the friends and admirers of our esteemed guest are all (without exception) those who have had the privilege of knowing him personally or by repute. To emphasise my remarks, I will read a telegram which we have just received from our Governor, in which his Excellency, now absent in Sind, expresses the wish that he could have been present this evening among us. Gentlemen, you will be glad to hear that I do not intend to make a long speech. I have promised our guest to be brief, and as far as possible to spare the blushes of a man who has always been of a modest and retiring disposition, by enumerating, I think, would be incomplete if I did not briefly refer to some of the salient incidents of his Indian career. After a distinguished course at the University of Cambridge, where his mathematical attainments ensured him a degree of the highest order Mr. Birdwood came to India early in the year 1860—think, that, gentlemen, the boyish face—I had almost added figure—which we see this evening has been retained after a residence of more than thirty-eight years, almost four decades, in the Bombay Presidency. After a couple of years spent in learning revenue work under the Collectors of Thana, Broach, Surat, and Ahmedabad he was chosen to be Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, and thenceforth, I am proud and happy to say, he threw in his lot with the judicial branch of the Bombay Civil Service, and in 1869 was selected by the Chief Justice to be Registrar of the High Court in the Appellate Side. It is needless to say that Herbert Birdwood filled the office of Registrar to the complete satisfaction of the Chief Justices, under whom he worked, and availed himself to the full of the great opportunities and advantages which the duties of the office confer upon a young man desirous to achieve distinction in the judicial branch of the service. It was when he held the office of High Court Registrar that I first had the opportunity of forming the acquaintance of Mr. Herbert Birdwood, an acquaintance which soon ripened into a friendship to last, I trust, as long as both of us shall live. The High Court on its Appellate Side used then to sit at the Sadr Awdalut in the shady groves of Mazagon, while in its Original Side it dispensed justice in the building which was at one time the chief residence of the Governor of Bombay, and now does duty as the Great Western Hotel.—I suppose because it is situate at the eastern side of an Eastern city. In those days it was usual for the Registrars of the High Court (I know not whether the practice originated with Mr. Birdwood) to entertain at tiffin the barristers who pleaded the causes of their clients on Wednesdays in the Sadr Awdalut Court-house at Mazagon, and I can assure you from personal experience that Mr. Birdwood invariably regaled us there with the choicest and most excellent fare. I am not sure that this meed of praise does not more properly fall to Mrs. Birdwood, but both used to preside with the large-hearted hospitality which has ever since distinguished them here, and which all of us have enjoyed. For five or six years our distinguished guest acted as High Court Registrar, while holding the permanent offices of Judge or Assistant Judge at Rutnagherry. He then, to qualify for the High Court, gave up the post of Registrar, and became Judge or Assistant Judge at Sholapore and in other places, and subsequently District Judge at Surat. In 1881 his sterling merit was fully rewarded, and after that Mr. Birdwood successively became Acting Judge of the High Court, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and permanent Judge of the High Court, and nearly five years ago was appointed to the post which he now holds, and which, to our great regret, he will shortly vacate on the expiration of the usual period of office as Judicial Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. He also held the office of Governor of Bombay on the 17th February 1895. Thus, you see, gentlemen, that beginning on the lowest round of the official ladder he has reached the highest position in this Presidency with which her Majesty can reward her distinguished Civilians. It would not be belittling for me, gentlemen, to express in his presence in words the high estimate which we, his contemporaries, have formed of the life and labours of our much-loved friend. But this, I may say, and in saying it I give utterance to an universal sentiment, that at the very beginning of his career our distinguished guest formed and placed before his mind a high ideal, and that he has striven—and successfully striven—to live up to the ideal which he then adopted for his guidance. Mr. Birdwood has, I believe, gentlemen, no enemies. If he had, the worst of them will be obliged to admit that his life has been pure, his hands stainless and spotless, and his honour unimpeached and unimpeachable. Duty has ever been his watchword, and whatever office he has held he has performed its duties with the utmost zeal, with untiring industry, conspicuous ability, and absolute single-heartedness. He possessed the best qualities of a judge—prudence, promptness to hear what could be urged on either side before deciding, and absolute impartiality in coming to a conclusion. In his judicial office he was associated with eminent judges and lawyers of the utmost legal knowledge and judicial acumen, such men as Sir M. Westroppe, Sir Raymond West, and Sir Charles Sargent, and his work will compare favourably when weighed with theirs. He was a good and just judge. His work as a Member of Council I will not touch upon. He still holds that office but I—and I believe all of us—regret that its tenure cannot be prolonged at the present juncture. The natives of this country will lose in him a staunch friend if not an ardent admirer. While to their faults he was ever a little kind, and to their failings ever blind, he fully appreciated their many admirable qualities and he will leave behind many native gentlemen and others who will lament and deplore his departure. It is given to few Europeans to have—as deep an insight into native character and modes of thought as to our departing guest. I often think that our respect for the natives of this country is in direct proportion to our knowledge of their good qualities. It is fortunate, I think, for Mr. Birdwood that side by side with his official duties he has kept up his wide reading, his scientific knowledge, his almost child-like worship for the animate and inanimate creations of nature and his love of art. He is now on the eve of retiring from an active and useful Indian career. For a time he will feel a void in his daily life, but to a man who studies nature as he does and worships at her shrine life can never continue to be dull nor his days objectless. At the departure of our honoured guest from India many of us will feel a pang of sorrow, all of us of regret. His kindly presence, his constant cheerfulness, his invariable courtesy, will long be remembered in Bombay, and when we remember that with him we shall lose one who has endeared herself to us all—the constant companion of his life, the partaker of his joys and the sharer of his sorrows, the admired of all who are acquainted with her many good qualities and loveable disposition, our sorrow and our regret will be doubled. Lst us hope, gentlemen, that it will be a satisfaction to them both that, as well as the sorrow and regret of their Indian friends, they carry with them the kindest hopes, the most eager wishes of ourselves here this evening, and of all who have known them in this land for a useful, happy, and lengthened life in their Western home.

In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Birdwood said that he thanked Sir Charles Farran and his friends with all his heart for the exceedingly kind manner in which the toast of his health and that of Mrs. Birdwood had been proposed by Sir Charles and received by all present. It would be the idlest affectation on his part to pretend that he was not greatly gratified by their invitation to dine with them at the Byculla Club that evening. He appreciated such an honour highly and valued it. At the same time he asked them to believe that, however strong might be his sense of the honour done him, much stronger and keener was the feeling of pleasure at the opportunity thus given him of meeting many friends, both old and new, not at an official banquet with its set speeches and formalities, which, at such a time, would not be at all to the taste of any of them, but at a friendly, social dinner, than which few things, according to all human experience, tended more to cement friendship. But they must not mistake his meaning. He was not referring to the grosser elements of such an entertainment,—not that he would wish to speak disrespectfully for one moment of any of the necessaries of life,—but there was something infinitely better and beyond all that; and that was the occasion given for the warm grasp of hand with hand, the friendly twinkle of the eye, the kindly word, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." "And as I listened" (Mr. Birdwood went on to say) "to the very partial remarks of my dear old friend, Sir Charles Farran,—which went far beyond my deserts,—my memory went back to old days and

'I grew in gladness, till I found
My spirits in the golden age'—

that golden age, of 30 years ago, when I had the good fortune to make, here in this city of Bombay, many true friendships, some of which have happily lasted to this day, as the proceedings of this evening abundantly testify. Never shall I forget an afternoon, in the month of March, just 29 years ago, when I found myself, in the Bombay harbour, in the same boat with two distinguished oarsmen, the brothers George and Charles Farran (loud cheers), the rest of the crew consisting of W. F. Peel and myself, and we rowed a race, in the teeth of a young hurricane, right out towards the sunset—and back again—a walk over, as we thought,—for the other boat had scratched on account of the stormy wind,—only to find that we had lost the race, because we had started before the second gun! (Laughter). It was long before I got over the resentment caused by such a defeat of justice and obvious merit by the barest of technicalities, such as our stroke,—who happens now to be Chief Justice of Bombay,—would, if he had been the judge on that occasion, have brushed away without the slightest hesitation, with that supreme contempt which he has always, throughout his career, shown for such trivialities. And, gentlemen, I have often thought, since then, how different has been his course in life from that of most of his civilian friends. What a career his has been, whether at the Bar or on the Bench? How true and single-hearted, inspiring trust and confidence in all men! a bright and steady light, irradiating his own path, and that of others, growing brighter and stronger day by day and year by year! (Cheers.) How different is such a steady and undeviating course from the life of that wandering Will-o' the Wisp, that Jack of many trades, who in his time plays many parts, the Indian Civilian, whom we see, in his early years, learning the rudiments of administration beneath the clustering palm trees of the neighbouring Konkan, or else far off on the windy plains of the Deccan or in fertile and prosperous Gujerat; and then as a magistrate, or perhaps as a member of that other branch of the Judicial Service, which is now so sadly depleted,

'moting and doling
Unequal laws unto a savage race'

in the utmost wilds of Sind or amid the fastnesses of the Satpura Mountains or the tangled thickets of a Kanarese jungle, and at length, in his old age, approaching the innermost recesses of civilisation, here in the Presidency towns, and venturing to boast with the wily Ulysses—

'Much have I seen and known, Cities of Men
And manners, climates, Councils, Governments!'

and so, time brings its revenges. The wanderer is at home at last; and before leaving the land of his wanderings, is recorded the satisfaction, such as I am enjoying now, within the sheltering walls of this historic club, of greeting long-parted friends, and being greeted by them in return. Gentlemen, this is a sad and distressful time, not only to those who have to say 'Good-bye,' but to all of us here in Bombay—in this beautiful city of Bombay. And she is still beautiful. Never have the sea and the sky been brighter or bluer than we have seen them lately; we have all noticed it. Never has the morning air been fresher or more invigorating. But with it all we have had gloom and depression of spirit around us, and about us, and in our midst such as we have never known before. One thing, indeed, we have found to cheer us; and that is the knowledge, that in the face of many difficulties, those who are charged with the duties of sanitary administration have been and are still, with untiring zeal and energy using their best efforts with all the aid which science can impart, to grapple with the plague, and now there seems to be some prospect that the death-rate which is decreasing will continue to decrease, and it is the fervent hope of everyone of us that it will do so rapidly, and that there will be no return of the disease later in the year. But even if that should be so, still we must always keep with us sad memories of the days and months of sorrow and of languishing through which the people of Bombay have passed. It is, indeed, difficult to say 'Farewell' at such a time; but even at such time I may be permitted before leaving India to think of the friendships that have been formed in the past. I have good and true friends, I am thankful to say, not only in Bombay, but in many other places in this Presidency,—men of all creeds and classes—from whom I shall be very sorry to part. I trust I may meet some of them again in happier times; and I can find happiness in this thought; for, with the poet 'I count myself in nothing else so happy' as in a soul remembering my good friends.' Gentlemen, I can never forget your great kindness to me this evening.

PLAGUE MORTALITY OF THE PRESIDENCY.

THE figures given in these columns a few days back showed that up to March 19, the death-roll from plague in the Presidency as officially reported had reached a total of no less than 14,940. In the week ending on March 26, this total was supplemented to the extent of 1,720 deaths, 455 of these were contributed in the city of Bombay, where the actual mortality from all causes was 1,111, bringing up the total of deaths since the beginning of September to 34,063. In Karachi 188 plague deaths occurred, and the total mortality was 296, as against an average weekly roll of 53. In Poona the plague claimed 217 victims, and there were in all 395 deaths. The districts which return clean bills for the week are Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Mahi Kantha. The case was very different in some of the other districts. The deaths were as follows (all indigenous except where otherwise stated) Surat, 206; Thana 301, and (imported) 22; Poona (imported) 17; Kolaba (imported) 5 indigenous) 25; Ratnagiri (imported) 3; Baroda 55; Kathiawar 5; Kolhapur 2; Cutch (imported) 4, indigenous) 3; Savantwari (imported) 24; Kurrachee (imported) 9; Hyderabad 35; Shikarpur (imported) 13, (indigenous) 61. These figures bring up the total mortality of the various districts to date to the following figures:—

CASES AND DEATHS DUE TO PLAGUE TO MARCH 23.

	Cases.	Total D'ths.
Bombay City	10,202	8,610
Karachi City	2,993	2,531
Poona City	1 555	1,117

Districts.	Imported.		Indigenous.		
	Cases	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	
Ahmedabad	105	58	18	11	69
Kaira	19	14	...	...	14
Broach	15	11	1	...	11
Surat	146	94	745	502	655
Thana	561	311	2,271	1,855	2,166
Ahmednagar	40	27	3	3	30
Khandeish	28	9	...	...	9
Nasik	38	29	2	2	31
Poona (District)	97	83	14	11	94
Satara	59	45	83	66	111
Sholapur	8	5	4	4	9
Kolaba	98	92	135	94	186
Ratnagiri	218	189	68	55	244
Belgaum	2	1	...	...	1
Dharwar	1	...	...	...	...
Kanara	1	...	...	...	...
Baroda Territory	64	42	125	111	153
Kathiawar	70	35	44	24	59
Kolhapur	11	9	54	46	55
Cutch	124	84	26	25	109
Mahi Kantha	3	1	...	...	1
Palanpur	2	2	48	23	28
Savantvadi	25	24	...	...	24
Karachi District	125	91	21	18	109
Hyderabad	48	42	89	65	107
Shikarpur	41	23	118	92	115
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	...	...	1
Total deaths	...	3,070	...	1,332	10,000

IT is pleasant to find that the commercial prosperity of Belfast has not altogether suppressed the exuberant poetic imagination which is the birthright of every son of Erin. Thus, a correspondence on church organs in a local newspaper has inspired a gentleman with the following fine flight of fancy: "We can easily find many persons in our city who, like birds of passage, are ever on the wing from one church to another in search of the most genial climate in which to incubate the eggs of their selfish criticism, which they keep hidden beneath their well-starched fronts." Such an exploit is worthy of the most famous of all Irish fowls—the bird of Sir Boyle Roche.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Calcutta Turf Club has published an attractive programme for next season's race meeting. About Rs. 17,000 extra has been included in the added money, while the entrance fees have been lowered.

SOME years ago when a new course was opened on hills skirting Edinburgh, it was no uncommon occurrence for a golfer to leave home equipped with a dozen new balls, and to arrive back with only a borrowed one in his pocket. For months, until whin and bush were gradually exterminated, the beater reaped a golden harvest.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 20th March, were, for passengers, etc. Rs. 87,000, and for goods, etc. Rs. 1,45,000. Other earnings Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 2,33,000, or an average receipt per mile or Rs. 277-6-1. During the corresponding week in 1896, the receipts were Rs. 1,96,862-4-9 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 234 5-9.

THE Bishop of Lucknow has made a happy suggestion in connection with the approaching commemoration of the Queen's long reign. The Bishop proposes to invite members of the Church of England in the Lucknow Diocese to signify their thankfulness by erecting the central tower of the Cathedral at Allahabad, which, when complete, will be the most imposing ecclesiastical building in India, and its central tower (named the Victoria Tower), the Bishop holds, may not unfitly embody the gratitude and loyalty of the Queen's Christian subjects in the North-West Provinces.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL has very wisely and very promptly taken account of the misgivings which the prospect of a rigorous enforcement of the rules originally framed under the Epidemic diseases Act had undoubtedly excited among the native community in these Provinces. The result appears in an admirable resolution in which the Lieutenant-Governor explains the aims the Government has in view and the methods he proposes to adopt for their achievement. It will be seen that the new rules have been sanctioned only after consultation with the heads, both civil and spiritual, of the native community, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, in the United Provinces. This manner of arranging a delicate business is extremely creditable to the local executive, and not a little tact must have been necessary in carrying it through. As the matter now stands, it is difficult to see how the natives can find fault with measures which the great Hindu and Mahomedan nobles have accepted and the chief priests of the Mahomedans and Hindus have found unobjectionable. The main points to be emphasised are that the police will not be allowed of their own initiative to make domiciliary visits or remove the sick to hospitals: that the segregation will be made in the house of the patient when this is feasible: that in other cases there will be, as the circumstances may require, segregation for families, or for castes or classes, or for the general public: that everybody may have his private doctor if he so prefers, no attempt being made to force European medical treatment on the sick: that in matters of burial every precaution will be taken not to offend the religious sensibilities or run counter to the customs of the people, and finally that the privacy of the *parda* will be most strictly regarded. It is difficult to conceive what more can be done to allay the feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction which the first steps taken under the Act unquestionably excited.

THE *British North Borneo Herald* has a good word to say for the "branding" of coolies, in noting that, the other day, the Legislative Council at Singapore took measures against the practice. In British North Borneo, the so-called "branding" of coolies is alleged to be indispensable in guarding against personation. For instance, often, good healthy coolies, who had passed muster on engagement, are found to be changed into weedy weaklings on reaching the estate. Personation like this becomes next door to impracticable by the reasonable use of "branding." This word is usually associated with hot irons, but, among planters, it simply means "marking," for instance, with nitrate of silver. The marking is indelible for only a short time, but long enough to prevent unmarked men from taking the place of "branded" coolies. Yet the Legislative Council, with one exception (Mr. G. S. Murray), pronounced any system of branding coolies to be objectionable; and any one doing so in future will be liable to a fine of 50 dol. That journal holds "branding" to be so far unobjectionable, that the process inflicts no pain and not the slightest inconvenience beyond the presence of stains from, say, nitrate of silver. Under this law, it is equally illegal to use walnut juice or Indian ink for branding. The *Herald*, however, admits that the prohibition of lunar caustic or solidified nitrate of silver would be advisable on the ground that branding with it by unskilful persons might establish sores. This question is of grave interest to all places which, like British North Borno, are distant from the great centres of labour supply, and need safe-guards against personation.

DR. KARL PETERS, who lectured on "The Future of Africa," on March 5, before a meeting of the Foreign Press Association at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, said that there were to be found in Africa a number of cool and healthy high plateaux, where the white man could not only live in comfort, but where he found all conditions for agricultural and pastoral pursuits just as in his old country. The native population, which was approximately estimated at about 200 millions, only required to be organised by the whites in order to raise the natural wealth of the continent. A sound connection of justice with proper severity towards the blacks was the correct principle of conduct to act upon. The whole African question was the question of communication, and in the solution of this question lay the "condition sine qua non" of the future of the Dark Continent.

SOUTH Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 27th Feb., 1897 were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 1,18,374, and for goods, etc., Rs. 82,861, making altogether Rs. 2,01,235, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 193. During the corresponding week in 1896, the receipts were Rs. 1,59,287, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 153.

IN connection with the commemoration pageant one frontage overlooking the west steps of St. Paul's Cathedral has been taken for over £2,000. A single bedroom in an hotel on Ludgate-hill with no outlook at all upon St. Paul's-churchyard has been let for thirty guineas.

THE Press Association's Colchester correspondent writes on March 9, that there was "good reasons to believe that secret instructions have been received by the 1st Army Corps, including the York and Lancaster, the Essex and the Suffolk Regiments, to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service, and to this is attributed the countermanding of the order for the Suffock Regiment to sail for the Cape. No formal intimation appears in the orders, but there is no reason for believing that the 1st-named Corps have received private advise that they will be the earliest to leave for the Mediterranean should occasion arise.

THERE was unusual interest evinced at the meeting of the Linnean Society the other night from the circumstance that all the known portraits of Linnæus, the celebrated Swedish naturalist, were exhibited. It is the first time that so many portraits of Linnæus have been got together. The first authentic portrait of the naturalist appears in his work "Flora Lapponica," published in 1737. It was designed by Martinus Hofman, and presents a young man with regular features and large bright eyes. As a result of inquiries instituted by the exhibitor, Mr. W. Carruthers, it is now known that there are no fewer than ten original and independent portraits, and to one or other of these all the published portraits of the naturalist can be traced.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. of London, offer to provide a trophy for a new billiard championship "Robertsbarred." The quill-stroke was barred because it was unfair, and Mr. Roberts has been a good deal criticised for his resolute barring of the spot-stroke as mere mechanical iteration; but why has he barred himself?

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colabaf	4	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0
	Fort, Southern	2	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	2	0
	Chukla	1	0
	Umarkhadi	3	1
	Dongri	0	1
C	Market	0	0
	Dhobi Talao	2	1
	Panaswadi	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	1	0
	Khumbarwadi	1	1
D	Khetwadi	2	1
	Girgaum	1	1
	Chaupati	3	0
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	4	1
E	Mazagon	7	2
	Tadwadi	1	0
	Second Nagpada	3	1
	Kamatipura	0	0
	Tardeo	2	0
	Byculla	10	6
	First Nagpada	0	1
F	Parel	5	5
	Sewri	3	2
	Sion	6	9
G	Mahim	16	7
	Worli	9	2
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital			2
Hindu Hospital			5
Jain Hospital			2
Arthur Road Hospital			6
St George's European Hospital			0
Grant Road Hospital			5
Police Hospital			3
Sion Hospital			2
Mahim Custom Road			1
Wadi Bunder			1
Parel Plague Hospital			4
Khoja Hospital			2
Churney Road Hospital			1
Colaba Hospital			1
Bhatia Hospital			1
Total		96	77
Total to date		16,522	8,904

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 168.

DISTRESSING SCENES IN ADJACENT VILLAGES.

In the various hamlets around Bandora the epidemic continues to rage fiercely. At the populous fishing village of Danda, it is especially severe, and many of the inhabitants have fled. The special constables engaged on the work of house-to-house visitation are constantly having evidence of the fear, with which the thought of being sent to the hospital is met. Cases are not infrequent in which sufferers from plague get their neighbours to lock them in their rooms from the outside, leaving them just a little food to keep them alive, and renewing it periodically when no agent of the Sircar is about. The Justices of the Peace sometimes go to houses which are, judging from the lock on the door, tenantless, but on listening, they hear suppressed cries and groans. In one such house on the door being forced open, a husband and wife, together with two children, were found lying dead upon the floor, while a girl, of about twevve years of age, stricken with plague was found still alive. She was removed to hospital.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION AT BYCULLA.

Yesterday morning the Plague Committee was engaged in inspecting Mahomedan quarters bordering on Mastan Tank, Byculla. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers supplied guards who were stationed on the road in front of the Grant Medical College; while the troops, supplied by the 8th and 17th Bombay Infantry, guarded the entrances and approaches to the streets that were inspected. General Gatacre personally supervised all the arrangements. Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Gell his Deputy, were also present. A large number of sowars and policemen were in attendance under Superintendent Nolan, and guarded the bye-ways leading to the several houses in the streets. The members of the Plague Committee fell in at the Byculla Club at 6-30 and at once proceeded towards Mastan Tank past, the Byculla establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co. The streets inspected, overlooked the Bellasis road leading to the Grant Medical College. The search parties were divided into four groups, each group proceeding in a different direction. The first party was under Mr. James, the second under Dr. Weir, the third under Dr. Dimmock; and the fourth under Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, who was assisted by Dr. Sorab Cawasji Hormusji, Captain Chitty, Mr. Nindy and Mr. M. E. Coucman were also present. The inspection lasted for nearly four hours and the houses inspected numbered about three hundred. The brunt of the work was borne by the lady Doctors as most of the houses inspected contained zenanas. The Choki Moholla is wholly populated by Mahomedans. The houses are well-built and well ventilated and the streets kept quite clean. In this street, Mrs. E. M. Slater Dr. (Miss) Brennan, Dr. (Miss) Benson and nurse Tyrwhitt had to visit almost every house, and in some cases they had to go up three or four storeys high, but not a single case was found. Temkar Teli, Hajaria, Mustan Tank and Surti streets were also examined.

While Surgeon Hamilton's party were entering a house, a woman suffering from the fever escaped from the rear door and would have passed muster, were it not for her attempt to conceal herself in a reckla. They experienced some difficulty in getting her into the reckla as she was in feeble condition. A policeman detected and reported the matter to Dr. Sorab Cowasji. Her friends said she was going to a wedding, but she was at once examined by a lady doctor and found to be suffering from the plague, the temperature being 102°. In the same street, a Mahomedan was seen running away, but he was also caught and being found stricken with bubonic fever, was sent to the hospital. The third case was in Hujria Street, where an old washerman was found concealed under a heap of clothes. The room was very small and dirty. The patient was brought out and sent to the hospital. His cot, bedding and other articles were destroyed by fire in front of the house. The appearance of the room was indeed ghastly. A young girl of about twelve years and an old Mahomedan relation of the patient, began to cry when the things were burnt and the sight excited pity for the poor family. These three instances show how very great is the dread of hospital still felt by ignorant people. One more case was detected in another street, making a total of four. At Temker Street the General listened with evident amusement to the recitations of some Mahomedan children, at a school to whom he gave money for sweet-meats. The search party's work was concluded at 10 a.m.

The inspection of Temker Street, New Nagpada, was commenced at 7 a.m. to-day, the party being assisted by two Justices of the Peace, namely, Mr. Moonshi Shaikh Ahmed Sahib Dalvi, the late Bullion keeper of Her Majesty's Mint, and Rao Sahib Ellapa Balaram, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and finished very satisfactorily. Fortunately no plague case was detected, though every nook and corner was carefully inspected by the Inspection Superintendents. General Gatacre visited personally the street and on his way he happened to wait at a Mahomedan school where the boys were reading the Koran. He was very much pleased with the chanting of the children and rewarded them with some money. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, was also present. Neither military nor police guard was posted in this street and the inspection work was carried out very smoothly and calmly, the feeling of the residents not being in any way hurt. All the leading Mahomedans in the street rendered every assistance in their power to the party in persuading the residents to allow their houses to be inspected without any hindrance.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter appearing to-day from a correspondent in Damaun, I hasten to state that the plague prophylactic does not contain any living germs, and that there is no possibility of the reactionary symptoms passing from one person to another. Mothers, in this inoculation fever, are likely to communicate for a time a part of their immunity to their sucklings, though no visible reaction is produced in the latter, either in the shape of fever or any other symptoms.—Yours, &c.

W. M. HAFFKINE.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES OF NO. 2 DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Justices of No. 2 District was held, yesterday afternoon, at the central office of the District, Esplanade Road, to consider the circular issued to them by the Plague Committee to the effect that in the house-to-house visitation all locked houses should be inspected if possible, and that a combined action on the part of the Justices of Peace is required rather than each one going round his own sub-section. The following Justices were present:—Messrs. J. N. Tata, Sassoon J. David, W. Pearson, Bomonji Byramji Patel

lation yesterday morning. Two young Hindu brothers, one twenty-three and another twenty-five years old, were found dead in a house in Parel village, and the third brother, about thirty years old, was suffering from fever and was sent to the hospital after being carefully examined by Dr. D. R. Wadia. Only a few days ago, they had lost a sister from plague. The old mother had recently returned from the hospital cured, only to bear such sorrows. In all about thirty houses on the Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, were examined, including a dozen chawls, each chawl containing scores of rooms and each room containing a Hindu family.

The British India steamer Dumra, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, brought 442 deck passengers.

PLAGUE IN THE POLICE FORCE.

A policeman doing duty in the Mahim Division died of the disease yesterday in the Police Hospital at Foras Road. A sowar attached to the same Division was down with the malady and was removed to the Hospital. Police Jemedar Luximon doing duty on Malabar Hill succumbed to the fever on the same day. The deceased had been in the service of the Bombay Police Force for the last fifteen years and was so well-acquainted with the localities on Malabar Hill that he knew every bungalow.

THE PLAGUE IN GOA.

Our correspondent at Pangim writes :—According to the return of the immigrants arrived in Goa, and those that were put in quarantine from October to February, it appears that 16,209 entered the quarantine stations, at Reis Magos, Marmagoa, Nadbaga and Collem. Out of these, thirty-seven persons were attacked with the plague, thirty-two at Reis Magos, and five at Marmagoa, twenty-five died, ten were cured, and two are under treatment. The return in the provinces for January and February shows there were eight cases in six villages, out of which five died, one was cured, and two were sent to the Lazaretto. A woman from Pangim is reported to have been attacked with the plague and sent to the Lazaretto, where she died. The Lazaretto at Reis Magos is in a most insanitary state. It is becoming a focus and there is danger that the healthy persons passing through it and going to their home will carry away germs that may develop into plague. Rev. A. J. de Piedade Furtado has been appointed to administer spiritual succour in the Lazaretto of Reis Magos, in place of Rev. Edward de Souza, who died of plague.

KHOJA HOSPITAL.

Two patients were discharged cured from the above hospital one Magon Mollji, residing in Durga Moholla and living in Dawood Sajione's house ; and one Rhemoobai Vulley Mahomed, living in Mahomed Sajione's house, Durga Moholla.

Two patients died who were admitted eighteen hours before, two are convalescent and one is under treatment. Total under treatment three.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the last week ending the 28th inst., there were eighteen new admissions and ten deaths. The following five patients were discharged cured :— (1) Godavari Damodar, (2) Kesarbai Ranchhodji, (3) Gangabai Lavaji, (4) Natavarlal Ranchhodji, and (5) Manekbai Bhagavandas. There are fifteen patients now under treatment, of whom ten are convalescent. The gradual increase of admissions in this hospital every week unerringly shows that the old prejudices of the ignorant masses against all hospital treatment, are gradually wearing away.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 26th March, to 7 a.m., 30th March, four have been admitted ; four died, one discharged cured, one convalescent, and twenty-seven remaining under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Daily report of Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, show :—Admitted 1, and remaining under treatment five,—four being males and one female.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Monday, show the following results :—

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vetal	2	0
Ganesh	9	1
Nana	13	4
Sukerwar	6	6
Kasba	4	0
Somwar	1	0
Sadasev	1	0
Bhowani	4	0
Shanwar	3	0
Budwar	1	1
Plague Hospital	0	27
Total	44	33
Total up to date	1,410	954

The total mortality from all causes was 44.

The searching operations were carried on in Guni Peth, Bhowani Peth, and the Gulteikdi. The searching parties in charge of Capt. Ireomonger, D.L.I., Lieut. Moore, D.L.I., Lieut. De Barry, R.A., Lieut. Mander, D.L.I., Lieut. Cumming, D.L.I., and Lieut. Wright, R.I.R., searched in all 3,976 houses and found seventeen cases of the plague and three corpses. —*Herald*.

KARACHI CORPORATION TRIUMPHANT.

RESIGNATION OF CORPORATORS WITHDRAWN.

Under these and other similar headings the *Karachi Phoenix* reports a Special General Meeting of the Municipal Corporation held last Thursday to further discuss the situation arising out of their resignation.

The President in opening the meeting said Mr. Beaumont would explain the course events had taken and the situation that they were now in, and that for himself, he would be guided by whatever the Corporation decided.

Mr. Beaumont.—As you know on Tuesday afternoon a hurried meeting was called at Max Denso Hall to consider a letter received from the Commissioner in Sind in which he declined to receive the deputation appointed by the Corporation to attend upon him. At the Denso Hall the members of the deputation who were there, were met by the Collector, Mr. Giles who in a very moderate and sensible speech explained that the Commissioner's refusal to see the deputation was not intended as an insult to the Corporation, but was owing to a misapprehension. From the letter that was written to him he thought that the deputation was appointed to wait on him purely with the motive of handing in the resignation of the Corporation. Perhaps the letter may be read in that way, but I am sure it was not intended to convey that idea in the least, but to express a wish to discuss the situation with him and then if we were not conceded our rights, our resignation should be presented. After that meeting we consulted again, and we decided that it would be only courteous on our part for the President to write and remove the misapprehension existing in the mind of the Commissioner, and inform him that the deputation would be glad to meet him at any hour he might appoint. The time appointed was yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner received us very courteously and gave us to understand that the appointment of the Plague Committee was not in his hands; if it were he would have taken the Corporation into counsel and consulted them. It appears that things were done very hurriedly and Lord Sandhurst was not well and expressed a wish to stay another day to see how the Plague Committee got on ; but though he was prepared to do so, as he was not well he was informed that there was no real necessity for him to stay and he accordingly left for Bombay ; then as we all know the trouble commenced. We put before the Commissioner our views of the case and he announced to us what he thought might meet the views of the Corporation ; that is he read a telegram appointing Mr. Strachan on the Plague Committee. We wanted to go a little further in that the President should be on the Committee. Mr. Wingate was of opinion that no slight was offered as or the President by the appointment of the Engineer and Secretary, as the Committee was purely a working one and it was not intended to have the Heads of Departments represented on it. We decided to consult and let him know the resolution we would come to. We came here and had a conference ; we all felt that the President should be on the Committee, and if he insisted on his right we were prepared to stand by him. Mr. Tahilram decided to sink self and allow the Corporation to act on their idea of the case. I personally and the general opinion of the members is, I am sure, that Mr. Tahilram has acted in a generous manner and shows that he can appreciate the crisis we at present are in. There is nothing more but to propose a resolution which cancels the former one, and which the deputation has drafted. I hope it will meet with your approval.

Resolution.—The Corporation in view of the concession made to them by the nomination of Mr. Strachan to the Plague Committee by H. E. the Governor of Bombay and of the assurances given by the Commissioner in Sind to the deputation and their President, consider, without discussing the question of the appointment of a Special Plague Committee, or the legality of the course adopted by Government, or the inadequacy of Municipal Representation on the Committee, that the resolution as to resignation should be cancelled and that the members should continue to hold office."

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Mirza and carried unanimously.

The President :—Now that you have expressed your views in this matter you will permit me to say that, having regard to the proofs you have evinced of your anxiety to maintain the dignity and honor of the Corporation, and the further proofs of your confidence in me, it would be absolutely a piece of ingratitude on my part not to fall in with your wishes. I feel much pleasure in accepting your view and it will be with great pleasure that I will inform Mr. Giles, who has expressed an earnest hope that I will re-consider my decision, that you have enabled me to reply to him in a manner you approve.

The meeting then dispersed after the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.

The *Sind Gazette* says.—In spite of the increasing efforts of the authorities and the generous help of some of the citizens who have established hospitals for the different sects of the community, there is as yet no definite improvement in the plague, which has been prevailing here for the past 14 weeks. On the contrary the returns make it evident that the disease is slowly but surely affecting all quarters. The returns for the past 72 hours ending noon yesterday record 114 cases and 77 deaths, of which Lyari quarter reports 30 cases and 22 deaths; Runchore Lines, 29 cases and 20 deaths; Keamari 13 cases and 12 deaths; Rambaugh 4 cases and 4 deaths; Jail quarter 6 cases and 2 deaths; Soral quarter, 7 cases and 2 deaths; Garden quarter 1 case and 3 deaths ; Military Lines, Machi Meani and the other quarters report single cases. Among the seizures yesterday was a European girl, the daughter of Mr. O'Connor, of the Telegraph Department. This is the first case recorded among the European community since the outbreak of the plague here. The victim, we learn, has been removed to the upper-storey of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, which is set apart for the reception of European patients. Although the Jail quarter has been recording a few cases and deaths almost every day, there has been only one cases in the Jail itself up to this time, which occurred on Sunday last, the victim being a prisoner who has been in the Jail for the past five months. The man was immediately sent to the Plague Hospital, where we learn he is progressing favourably. The usual precautions were promptly adopted by the Superintendent of the Jail, the barrack in which the patient and other prisoners slept has been burnt down and the prisoners segregated for 10 days. Since Sunday last 150 prisoners have been inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph. The disease has appeared in several other towns in the province, more especially at Hyderabad and Sukkur, which have been reporting a large number of cases during the past few days, the latter town recording 16 cases and 23 deaths and the former 6 cases and 5 deaths on the 23rd instant. The Sind Arts College which was removed for the current term to Hyderabad on account of the plague here has had to be closed owing to the malady having made it appearance there also, and in consequence of which most of the students dispersed. At Keamari, too, we are sorry to observe the disease appears to be increasing dispite the vigorous efforts put forth for its suppression.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following new edition of general rules under Act III of 1897, the Epidemic Diseases Act, has been issued by Government in supersession of those published between February 20 and March 24 :—

In every local area where there is danger of plague the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint special officers, either by name or by virtue of office, to devise and carry out, under the District Magistrate's general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague.

2. The special officers appointed for any local area under these rules may be known as plague authorities.

3. At any Railway station or Bandar, to which no medical officer has been or may be specially appointed for inspection duty under rules sanctioned by Government concerning the inspection of travellers by rail or boat, any plague authority who may be present on duty or other officer or person specially authorized in this behalf by the District Magistrate, if he reasonably believes or suspects that any person alighting or disembarking from a railway or boat, is suffering from bubonic plague, may detain any such person for the purpose of medical examination, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer, authorized under these rules) without delay, give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorized. Any station master at a railway station were no medical officer has been posted on inspection duty may forward to the nearest station at which such a medical officer is posted any person who is or is suspected by him to be suffering from the plague. Persons entering a train or embarking on a boat shall similarly be liable to inspection and detention under this rule by the persons and under the circumstances above mentioned.

4. A plague authority or any person authorized by a District Magistrate in this behalf may inspect or cause the inspection of persons leaving an infected area, and may, if any such person is suffering or is suspected by him to be suffering from plague detain or cause the detention of such person at a place appointed for the purpose, or may forward him or cause him to be forwarded to such place.

5. At any place specially appointed by the District Magistrate or by any officer empowered by him in this behalf, and situate on a road leading into a town or village, any plague authority on duty or other officer or person specially authorized in this behalf by the District Magistrate may detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person whom he reasonably believes or suspects to be suffering from the plague, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer, authorised under these rules) give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorised. Authority is given to District Magistrates to place inspecting officers at posts or roads leading from an infected town or village or other place in order to prevent the removal of the sick into healthy towns or villages.

6. In any town or village or other area to which this rule shall be applied by the District Magistrate, an occupant of a house or building or the principal surviving member of a family shall give immediate information to the nearest plague authority of any sickness or death, due or likely to be due to plague, in such house or building or amongst the members of such family. Such plague authority (if he be not himself a medical officer) shall without delay send word to the nearest medical officer holding Her Majesty's Commission or in charge of a Government or State-aided medical institution or to a medical officer employed by a Municipality not lower in grade than a hospital assistant or to any such medical officer on pension, and such medical officer, whether appointed a plague authority for the locality or not, shall be bound to come to the place indicated.

7. Immediately on receiving information under Rules 3, 4, 5, or 6, or whenever he thinks house visitation necessary, the plague authority shall go to the place indicated, and if the place be a house or dwelling place, and if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, such authority is empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force, and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or in his opinion likely to have been infected, *e. g.*, owing to his having lived in the same house with a plague patient.

8. A plague authority is empowered to have the cause of death inquired into in all cases, and, unless satisfied, to treat it as a plague case.

9. Every medical officer appointed under these rules as a plague authority is empowered to examine all persons whom he discovers or about whom he receives information under the provisions of Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, and to detain and segregate persons suffering or suspected by him to be suffering from the plague, in such places as may be appointed by the District Magistrate or officer specially deputed by him in this behalf for the accomodation of such persons respectively. For the purpose of segregating people the District Magistrate or officer specially authorised by him in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed by a Punch as provided in Rule 15.

10. If a plague authority who is specially appointed in this behalf by the District Magistrate has reason to believe that any building intended or used as a dwelling is or has been occupied by a sufferer from the plague or if it appears to him that any such building is in such an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling-house.

When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation, until the said officer gives him written permission in this behalf.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said officer may, if necessary forcibly remove or cause to be removed any person from such building.

11. If it shall appear to a plague authority of the description stated in Rule 10 that any building used as a dwelling is so over-crowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may, by written order, require the owner or occupier of the building, within a period to be fixed by the said authority, to abate the over-crowding thereof by reducing the numbers of inmates thereof.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said authority may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the written order, forcibly remove or cause to be removed such and so many of the inmates of the building as shall seem to him to be proper.

12. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under Rules 10 and 11, and in the case of any other building or enclosure which may appear to him to be in a filthy or insanitary condition, a plague authority of the description stated in Rule 10 may require the owner or occupier to carry out, or in his default may of his own motion carry out, such measures as may seem necessary to him for the purpose of cleansing or disinfecting such building or premises, and for the purpose of such cleansing or disinfecting may, if necessary, forcibly break open and enter any such building or part of such building or premises, and may remove and disinfect or destroy any goods, clothes or other articles found therein. The said plague authority is empowered to enter any building for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is in a filthy or insanitary condition. If the plague authority considers it necessary, he may, of his own motion, immediately and without previous notice, carry out such measures for cleansing and disinfecting as he considers necessary.

13. Such plague authority as aforesaid is empowered, with the consent of any First-Class Magistrate having jurisdiction in the locality, to remove or burn any huts or erections in which a case of plague has occurred or which are likely from their insanitary surroundings or conditions to give rise to the disease.

14. The District Magistrate is empowered to make regulations, when he deems it necessary, for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse, and the places (if any) at which such procession may halt, on its way, for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes, for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quicklime be placed with the corps; and may prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than that specially assigned by him for such purposes.

15. Before the destruction of property of special value under Rule 12 or 13 the value of it shall be assessed by a Panch of three persons, including the President, who shall be an officer appointed by the District Magistrate by name, or by virtue of office, and by general or special order. The president shall appoint the two other members. Subject to the sanction of the District Magistrate or of any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf, not being lower in grade than a First Class Magistrate, the award of the Panch shall be final and conclusive. A plague authority is empowered to decide whether an article which it is proposed to destroy is of sufficient value for a Panch to be called to assess its value. If he decides it is not of sufficient value, he may destroy it on the spot, and may in his discretion pay compensation to the owner : provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim, any compensation which, it is the desire of Government that plague authorities should show liberality and promptness in the exercise of their power to award compensation, and that for example a very poor man should be promptly compensated for the loss of clothes which, though of no special market value, may be of considerable value to him.

16. The police shall act under the orders given by any duly appointed plague authority with regard—

(*a*) to compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the medical officers appointed for any locality under these rules for the purpose of inspection, detention, and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague ; and

(*b*) to carrying out the provisions of these rules.

17. The District Magistrates are to do their utmost both personally and through others, to make it generally understood that these rules are absolutely necessary for the public safety and to see that no needless inconvenience is caused to any one that examinations, &c., are carried out with as much regard as possible to sex and the customs of the country, and that everything is done to meet the wishes of the patients so far as is compatible with the public safety.

18. Within a Municipal District the expenses of carrying into effect any of the measures hereby authorized for cleaning or disinfecting any building, or destroying any hut or other property, together with the cost of compensation under Rule 15 above, shall in the first instance, if no other funds have been made specially available for the purpose, be defrayed out of Municipal funds, but shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier of such building or hut under the ordinary provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1873 in the same manner, in all respects, as if the work had been carried out under the provisions of Section 77 of the said Act.

19. The plague authority may require people to adopt such measures as he thinks fit for the disinfection of their persons, vehicles, clothes, and other property when he considers that otherwise, in consequence of the risk of infection to which their persons vehicles, clothes, and other property have been exposed, there is a danger of plague spreading.

If he considers it necessary he may destroy or order the destruction of such property.

20. The District Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, prohibit, either wholly or subject to such restrictions as he may impose the holding of fairs, caste feasts or other assemblages which are likely in his opinion to assist the spread of the plague.

21. All persons practising medicine, whether qualified or not, shall report, within twenty-four hours, to the nearest plague authority any plague cases or cases of fever with glandular swellings which come to their notice.

22. All persons shall, on demand, give their names and addresses and mention their business and intentions regarding future movements to Railway station masters, plague authorities, and any other persons whom District Magistrates may empower to collect such information.

23. When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders of the plague authority or person authorized by the plague authority.

24. Every person passing by any chauki or other place provided by the District Magistrate for the inspection of travellers shall submit to examination if required and to detention in any hospital or quarantine camp which may have been established for that purpose.

25. Every police patel shall prevent the entrance into his village site of any person believed by him to be suffering from the plague. If there be any such persons anywhere within the limits of his village area, he shall either send him in a cart or litter to the nearest isolation hospital, or if it be too far, shall forthwith build or allot a hut for him outside the village site and detain him there until the orders of the Mamlatdar are received. The companions of any such person shall also not be allowed to enter the village site, but the Patel shall send them such supplies as they may require and shall give them reasonable assistance to accommodate themselves in the fields during their detention.

26. District Magistrates are empowered, when they consider it necessary, to impose quarantine at any place or places against any other place or places.

27. District Magistrates or plague authorities are empowered to break holes in the walls or roofs of houses or to remove roofs altogether for the purpose of admitting light and air.

28. A District Magistrate is empowered to direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or a particular locality and to prohibit re-occupation of such houses or locality without permission. Notice for such period as the District Magistrate thinks suitable should be given and temporary accommodation should be provided.

29. A District Magistrate, with the sanction of the Commissioner, is empowered to prohibit intercommunication between any places and any other places.

30. A District Magistrate or plague authority especially authorized by him in this behalf is empowered to close places used for the supply, preparation or storage of articles of food and drink in infected localities or in the immediate neighbourhood of infected houses and to direct the removal of all articles of food and drink found in such places.

31. A District Magistrate is empowered to prohibit the removal of plague patients from houses or sheds except in accordance with regulations framed by himself, and to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce such prohibition.

32. Disobedience to any orders issued or regulations made by a District Magistrate or plague authority under these rules will subject the offender to a prosecution under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

33. The provisions of this Notification are not intended to and shall not operate to limit in any way the powers which either the District Magistrate or, within a Municipal District, the Municipality may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred.

34. The foregoing rules are applicable throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind, except in the City of Bombay, subject to the following modifications in the case of cantonments and hill-stations in charge of superintendents :

In the case of cantonments, substitute "Cantonment authority" for District Magistrate."

In the case of hill-stations in charge of superintendents, substitute "Superintendent" for "District Magistrate."

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council.

J. DEC. ATKINS.
Secretary to Government.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW and Co., have done wisely in deciding to include Mr. C. H. Robinson's recently-published book on Hausaland in their cheap series of Travellers and Explorers. The new issue will appear shortly. Since the publication of the first edition, Sir George Goldie's great and beneficent work in the upper regions of the Niger have invested the Haussa and their country with a new and significant interest. If the Briton on the Niger is going to "stamp chaos well under foot," and "plant wholesome cabbage" (or anything equally useful) over it, the Hausa is his man.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's the English Hair Restorer.

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THE MAHOMEDAN OBJECTORS TO SEGREGATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Kazi Ismail Meheri, the leader of the Mahomedan party who object most strongly to the house-to-house visitation and the compulsory segregation of the sick, had a second interview with General Gatacre and his colleagues. The first interview took place last week, prior to the return of H. E. the Governor from Karachi, and the following abbreviated report of the proceedings will show the position taken up by the Kazi and his friends on the subject :—

The deputation was accompanied by Mr. E. B. Raikes, barrister-at-law, and consisted of Kazi Ismael Maheri, Mahomed Ebrahim Shaikh Bikan, Mahomed Cassum Kurtey, Munshi Mahomed Alli Gharu, Kutbudin Palobu, and Mahomed Surfudin Khalil ; Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdulali were also present.

At the outset Mr. Raikes explained that a general meeting of all the Mahomedan communities was held, and it was decided to address a petition to H. E. the Governor. A copy of the petition had been sent to the Plague Commissioners, who would see from that that there are two things in regard to which his clients had to address them, and which they regard as very important. The first was the removal of sick people from the houses, and the other the house-to-house visitation.

General Gatacre : But it is no good their objecting to the house-to-house visitation as that has been ordered by Government, they have, therefore, no legal ground to go upon.

Mr. Raikes : Quite so ; but they have a perfect right to petition Government, with regard to measures which they consider press too hardly upon them. They have accordingly petitioned against these two things. When the meeting was held, they did not know positively whether it was intended to carry out the house-to-house visitation. Since then, it has become evident that it is intended to carry it out in its entirety in the Mahomedan quarters as well as elsewhere. It is evident that the people greatly resent this. My clients appeal to you to see if you are willing to listen to certain suggestions they make, as to what should be done in this matter. All these people, who have come here, to-day, are respectable citizens, and are anxious that the work of Government should go on, so long as their religious views are not interferred with.

General Gatacre : That I can't say ; time will prove.

Mr. Raikes : Well, at any rate, they are people of religious authority in the Mahomedan community, and probably the only people likely to have any influence with the more uneducated and more fanatical portion of the Mahomedans in the city. So far, as I am aware, their object is to assist Government in this matter.

General Gatacre : Quite so, I have every confidence that that gentleman there (pointing to Kazi Ismail) will do his utmost to help Government, seeing that he has control of the Sonapore burial-ground, and gets a certain revenue from it.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS.

Mr Raikes : The first suggestion that I am asked to put before you is, that the carrying on of this house-to-house visitations should be delayed for a short time, and that during that time two people from among the Mahomedans should be appointed for each of the streets in which the Mahomedans live to accompany the Justices of the Peace on their rounds. They will thus be able to assist in the house-to-house visitation, and at the same time see that the purdah women are not disturbed by men, whom it is not lawful for them to see.

General Gatacre : An excellent suggestion. What length of time do you ask for ?

Mr. Raikes : I am instructed to ask for four days. If that is given, these people will call a meeting and will appoint delegates, two for each street, who will hold themselves at the service of your Committee and will go round with the justices wherever they visit. If, owing to the great zeal of the justices the purdah is violated in any case, they will at once report the matter to you, sir.

General Gatacre : There will be no question at all about it, if these gentlemen are there. But, of course, the Justices of the Peace would be in charge. If these delegates are appointed, I think the time for the purpose might be shortened. Now, to-day, is the 22nd. Suppose they summon a meeting to-night, to discuss the proposals that we agree to hear, and then meet the Committee again to-morrow morning and after that for things to go forward. A meeting can easily be summoned in a short time, it is only a question of telling the Mallahs in each street.

Mr. James : Has this proposal to do with the removal of the sick ?

Mr. Raikes : We are coming to that. As I understand there are two parts to this visitation ; first, the visitation by the justices to report cases, and next the action of the medical officers who remove the cases to hospitals. The justices, as I understand, do not remove the sick ; they simply report the case. Our suggestion is, they should be accompanied by two Mahomedans from each street, who know the streets, and whose business it would be to assist the Committee in every way possible to them, and see that all facilities were given to the justices. They would bring all their influence to bear for this purpose. The deputation ask that if this is done, and the justices are accompanied by delegates, the police or military guard accompanying them should be kept in the back ground as much as possible.

General Gatacre :—Oh, yes ; this can be done. Provided these gentlemen here work with us, there will be no difficulty at all. Their co-operation will settle all the points that have so far cropped up.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

At the request of General Gatacre, the Sirdar then explained to the deputation the gist of what had been said in their own language.

After conferring with his clients, Mr. Raikes said : The Moulvie and Mr. Mahomed Cassum Kartey speak a little English and, therefore, will be more useful than some others in assisting the work the Committee has in hand. They will hold themselves entirely at the disposal of the Plague Committee as extra assistants wherever their help or influence is desired. They will hold themselves responsible to the Committee and will act according to your orders.

General Gatacre : Will they bring to light every case of plague ? And hold themselves responsible for their discovery ? For, if so, our Search Parties will not be wanted.

Mr. Raikes : I don't suppose that they can find every case ; it is not very easy to do that.

General Gatacre : What I mean is, that they should hold themselves personally responsible for doing their utmost to help us ; but in giving their promises, they must not deceive me. Let them clearly understand that.

The Sirdar : They say they will be responsible for their own community, but not for others.

General Gatacre : Quite so ; for how many streets can they make arrangements ?

After a private conference with his clients, Mr. Raikes said : I am informed that when the delegates are appointed for these streets, these two gentlemen, the Moulvie and the Kazi, will be responsible that proper appointments are made to do this work.

General Gatacre : What work ?

Mr. Raikes : That of finding the cases. My suggestion was not that the delegates should do all the work on their own account, but that they should co-operate with the justices. The probability is, that they will not be persons of sufficient position or of sufficient method in work to take the house-to-house visitation by themselves, but I do think that they would be very useful in assisting the justices who have undertaken the responsibility.

General Gatacre : There will be no difficulty if the two persons appointed for each street will hold themselves responsible that all cases are reported. They must be responsible to me that no case is treated in the house. The whole thing rests with that gentleman there (pointing to Kazi Ismail.) If he does his best, we feel quite sure that things can be made to work smoothly.

When the president's remarks had been explained to the Kazi, he intimated that he was quite willing to assist the Sercar.

THE REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

Mr. Raikes : The next thing is, what is to be done when cases are removed ? These people have the strongest possible objection to any case being removed, and especially to women being taken from their homes. They urge that those who are unwilling to go to the hospitals, should be permitted to remain in their own homes. In the first place, they have the profoundest disbelief in hospital treatment, whether rightly or wrongly, they think a far larger proportion of the sick recover in their own homes than in the hospitals. Further they have objections on religious grounds, especially in regard to the removal of women, which they consider is a violation of the purdah system entirely. If they can be moved by women to the women's hospitals, where they would be treated and nursed by those of their own sex, there would be less objection.

General Gatacre : It is the intention of Government that this should be the case. Have you not read the Govern or's letter to me ?

Mr. Raikes : Yes ; but the people are very anxious on the point, they feel it their duty to prevent infection being spread to others and, therefore ; when a case is discovered in a house, they do not object to the family residing there, being removed with the exception of two persons to be left behind to nurse the sick patient.

General Gatacre : That is rather a vague way of putting it. The unit in this case may be a house, a street, or a room, there may be left behind one person or fifty. How are you going to clean and disinfect the rooms when this is done ?

Mr. Raikes : I am quite aware there are difficulties in the way, but these people have no objection whatever to the rooms being cleaned and disinfected.

General Gatacre : But, they have an objection to sick persons being taken out ?

Mr. Raikes : Yes, but they are willing that the family should be removed, with the exception of two persons to look after the sick.

THE VIEWS OF EDUCATED MAHOMEDANS.

General Gatacre : How is it, if all these objections are entertained, that the leading Mahomedans, who have been here to see me, have not expressed them, but, on the other hand, have shown every readiness to start hospitals on their own account ?

The Sirdar elicited from Kazi Ismail that the Khojas had no purdah system, and that amongst other castes of Mahomedans, by whom hospitals had been provided, the purdah system was not very strictly enforced.

Mr. Raikes : It is not for me to discuss the question of the tenets of Islam. There is no doubt that the teachings of the prophet are read in different ways by different gentlemen, who throw the light of their own intelligence upon them and find them to be very expansive. There can be no doubt, however, that the gentleman appointed by the Mahomedans on the 13th instant, are the orthodox Mahomedans. The petition to be sent to the Governor will, I understand, be signed by 15,000 people, and it is clear that the views it contains are those of the great majority of Mahomedans. Such a large body of men is entitled to be heard and considered far more than those educated Mahomedans who are represented by hundreds only, if by so many.

General Gatacre : I don't see that the numbers signing a petition make it any more logical. You may get a hundred thousand men who are ignorant and uneducated to sign anything you lay before them. That gentleman's views (pointing to Kazi Ismail) are of more importance than those of a hundred thousand men. The purdah does not merely mean a curtain, and if a purdah woman is removed from a house by women, and attended exclusively by women there is no violation of the purdah in that.

The Sirdar having explained these remarks to Kazi Ismail, the latter asserted repeatedly that whatever the law might be the people were very much afraid and very nervous on account of the talk of compulsory segregation. They had been crying a great deal since they heard the news.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF THE KAZI.

General Gatacre : But when this gentleman speaks to his Moolahs and satisfies them that he himself is going to manage the business, they would no longer be afraid, and the difficulties would cease.

When this was interpreted to the Kazi through the Sirdar, he replied that the thought of separation was extremely painful to the people, and that nothing he could say would induce them to like it. After it was again explained to him that the women would be looked after by lady nurses and lady doctors, he still continued his protests.

Mr. Raikes : It really comes to this. They ask you to minimize, as far as you possibly can, the great objections they have to the removal of the sick by not doing it at all.

General Gatacre : That is absolute nonsense. I know the question of the plague has to be looked at from different points of view. The undertaker gets a good profit from the plague, so does the owner of the grave-yards. Their view is of course different to that of many people. All, for instance, who have a living to make by trade, which they desire to see brought back by the suppression of the plague.

Mr. Raikes : I can only tell you, sir, what the theory of my clients is. They believe the plague is dying of itself, and that it has all been a visitation of Allah. They believe his anger is now appeased, and that the disease will soon disappear. It is, of course, only those who read the Arabic books who know these things, and I will not go into the merits of their views. What they suggest is that so far as it is absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of infection, they should be made to vacate their houses, leaving only two people behind to nurse the plague patients.

General Gatacre : I am quite prepared to meet the views of the deputation in everything that is reasonable, but I cannot agree to sick persons being left behind. What I want from them is an adequate guarantee that they will assist instead of hinder the house-to-house visitation if we allow their delegates to join the Search Parties. Neither can we assent to the proposal to stop the house-to-house visitation, since we are doing this upon the orders of Government.

THE SANCTITIES OF THE PURDAH.

Mr. Raikes : Yes, I see that. The matter is one more for Government than for the Committee, who have no power to do more than carry out the orders of Government. But there is one thing that we do ask, and that we are entitled to ask, and that is that the women's quarters should be visited only by women.

General Gatacre : That will always be so.

The Sirdar explained to the Kazi the desire of Government to leave the purdah system unassailed. The reply of the Kazi was to the effect that the women would be extremely frightened at removal, and that there would be great anxiety amongst them if it was insisted upon.

The President asked the Sirdar to inform the Kazi that he was himself willing to accompany the Kazi on the following day in the house-to-house visitation. The Kazi replied that he was willing to go if the Sircar ordered it, whereupon the President said it was not a question of ordering but of his giving voluntary help.

General Gatacre : I hope you will now put before these gentlemen what it is we will accept of their proposals. The first is that we are willing for the Search Party to be accompanied by delegates, two for each street. The next is that it is quite impossible for the women to be treated in their own homes, but are willing for the deputation to establish hospitals specially for the use of purdah women. We will receive not only patients, but also their own families to a certain extent. We will provide specially-built carriages constructed for purdah ladies. We will let them have control of these arrangements, but they must responsible they are for their hands now. There must be no questioning about the segregation being carried out, because we want to put Bombay upon a safe footing, and this can only be done by the measures we have adopted.

The members of the deputation then retired for a few minutes, and conferred in private with Mr. Raikes upon their return.

Mr. Raikes said: I have put your proposals, General, before these men, they say that they cannot, of course, bind the people to take their views of the matter, but they will call a meeting and put these proposals before it, asking its consent to them. They will explain to the people the concessions you are prepared to make.

General Gatacre : Proposals you mean ; there is no concession. I am really carrying out the orders of Government.

Mr. Raikes : They will put these proposals before the meeting, and try and see what comes of them.

General Gatacre : I should like to have the views of the members of the deputation themselves on what I have advanced.

Kazi Ismail was accordingly interrogated by the Sirdar, but all that could be got from him was that his community desired that these things might be done without interferring with their religious convictions. He said there would be no advantage in removing a patient from a house where he was the only sick person, to the place where there were a lot of sick people. His opinion was that the patient should be allowed to remain in the same house, and the healthy therein should be allowed to live elsewhere, until they were better. If Government said that the sick must be removed, all he could do was to submit to it, as he must obey Government, but he felt it was only right that he should bring before them the views of his community.

REQUEST TO WITHOLD ACTION.

General Gatacre: We have the orders of Government as to certain definite lines of action, but in carrying out the same, we are very anxious to meet the wishes of the people as far as possible. If the petition is presented to-morrow the Governor will probably give a reply before 12 o'clock. I shall write and tell him it is an important question. The early presentation of the petition will enable us to get his orders in the afternoon, and until then I am willing to withold action with resard to purdah ladies in the matter of house-to-house visitation.

Mr. Raikes : Will it not be possible to withhold action with regard to the Mahomedan community generally ?

General Gatacre : I don't see any object in that at all ; it would be said that we had given up the whole thing the first time we were asked to do so, and that would never do. We cannot allow one community to upset the whole sanitation of India. However, we will hold our hand to-morrow morning on the understanding that these gentlemen will put our proposals before their community, and let them understand that there will be no possible question about it, that the removal of the sick is a thing which has to be done. Our wishes are to do it in the pleasantest way possible to the people, we cannot allow other ideas to get abroad among the uneducated and fanatical people, of whose ideas these gentlemen can have no sympathy, but if they will hold a meeting and fairly state our views to it, we will hold our hand.

THE KAZI'S SHARE IN THE AGITATION.

It was arranged that Mr. Raikes should draft a prescis of the proposals put before the deputation by the President for their submission to the meeting. Kazi Ismail, on again being questioned as to his views, said that they were very hopeful the petition to Government would have the desired effect and that they would get a favourable reply. This being so he did not see that there was any good in holding a meeting.

The President remarked that it seemed to him that the Kazi had a large share in getting up this agitation. The files of the local dailies were obtained, and the reports they contained of the meeting of the Mahomedans on the 13th instant, were read by General Gatacre, who said that they showed very clearly that the Kazi had got up the whole thing.

Mr. Raikes repeated the application for house-to-house visitation in Mahomedan quarters, pending the reply of the

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE largest marine plant, and probably one of the highest plants known on the globe, is a gigantic seaweed, the nereocystis the stem of which has been found to grow as much as 300 feet long, says the *Mining and Scientific Press*. It was first discovered not far from the Aleutian coast, but has since been found floating in various parts of the Pacific Ocean along the American and Asiatic shores. This seaweed grows in a very curious manner. Large quantities of it are found at a little distance from shore, and at depths not exceeding 300 feet. On loamy bottom large thickets of this plant take root and a steam of the thickness of ordinary cord grows upward. At its top there is a pear-shaped balloon, which grows with the stem, and when it reaches the surface of the water it often measures 6 ft. and more in length, with a diameter of 4 feet 6 inches. This balloon has, of course, and upward tendency, and keeps the stem growing until it floats on the surface of the water. From the top of this balloon a large tuft of strong, thick, spade-like leaves grows out, which originally are not more than 2 feet long, and which grow and spread from the balloon a rose-like growth of from 1,500 feet in diameter covers the water. This gigantic weed grows in such quantities that near the shore large meadow-like islands are formed, which impede navigation. The natives of the Aleutian Islands make manifold usage of this plant. From the strong dried stems they make rope 250 feet and more long, while balloons of this weed furnish them with large vessels after they are dried, the smaller ones being used in their boats to bail out water. The long leaves, after being dried, are cut into narrow strips, and used for wickerwork, the making of baskets, and similar furniture.

The bad effects of confined air, as in rooms badly ventilated or filled with people, of which the "Black Hole" in Calcutta in 1756 was a terrible instance, has been ascribed to mere lack of oxygen in the air, and an excess of carbonic acid; but it has recently been shown that carbonic acid is not a poison in itself, and it has been affirmed that some at least of the toxic effects are due to nitrites in the air. Mr. Dufren of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has published in the "Technological Quarterly" an account of experiments which tend to prove that the oppressive feeling caused by confined air really does come from the excess of nitrites in it.

An exclusive diet of cereals and preserved meat induces symptoms of scurvy, and, according to Dr. A. P. Wright, of the Army Medical School, Netley, because the scurvy is a condition of half-indigestion. That is why alkaline foods, such as fresh vegetables, and limejuice prove a remedy for it. Dr. Wright considers that alkaline salts, such as the carbonate of soda or potash, the citrate, acetate or lactate of soda or potash, or, better still, the neutral tartrate of sodium potash, are much better remedies, and more portable for travellers and campers.

In consequence of the introduction of acetylene gas as an illuminant, and the manufacture of carbide of calcium from which it is prepared, an Order in Council has been made bringing the carbide under the operation of the Petroleum Act on April 1st. Holders of a license under this Act may then keep the carbide. This measure has been necessitated by the fact that when the carbide comes into contact with moisture, it evolves acetylene, which is explosive.

Professors Koch, Pfeiffer, and other Commissioners are going to Bombay to study the plague. Professor Koch will travel there direct from South Africa, where he is just now investigating the rinderpest. Until his arrival the German Commission will be under the direction of Professor Gaffky, who assisted Koch to discover the "comma" bacillus of cholera in British India in 1884.

According to Mr. J. B. Sweeby, at a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, the papyrus plant growing beside the tank of the Victoria lily in Kew Gardens is now 14 feet long in the tank. Papyrus made from the white pith of the stems by slicing it up into flat strips and pressing them together is quite the same as that from ancient Egypt, except in being whiter. The papyrus is now extinct in Lower Egypt.

Before a man has a reputation nobody regards his opinion at least on matters outside his business; but when he is famous he may talk or write on any subject, however remotely connected with his occupation and people will respect the considerence it; perhaps that so much nonsense and [illegible] its way into print and is eagerly devoured, if not accepted as gospel by the man in the railway train. Dr. Beta, who since he became a Member of Parliament, has been holding forth on all manner of [illegible] to the American interviewer, is recently reported to have said that "A man has just so many hours to sleep, and those who sleep up each day the more days they will last than is the longer he will live. I believe that a man might live two hundred years if he would sleep most of the time. Negroes live long because they sleep much and Gladstone is rigorous because he sleeps seventeen hours every day." The way to economise life is to sleep every moment that you need not keep awake." We should have thought that every person required a certain amount of sleep neither more nor less.

The "Architectural Record" for the quarter ending this month contains an article on the "Constructive Assymetry in Medieval Italian Churches" which will interest archæologists and architects. It is written by Mr. Goodyear, leader of the Brooklyn Institute Survey, and is illustrated by careful ground plans and sections of Italian churches and cathedrals.

Mr. Poulett Weatherley, who visited the Mpundu tree at Old Chitambo, in Central Africa, under which Livingstone's heart is buried says it is fast becoming a mere stall, and that unless something is done to mark the spot, the site of his grave may be lost for ever.

Dr. G. Folgheraiter, who finds that old Etruscan vases are magnetised, hopes to throw light on the magnetic state of the globe when they were made. The vases became magnetic in the oven, one pole being at the mouth, the other at the base. And these poles are quite well marked to-day. If some of the vases could be found "in situ" in some ancient oven now buried, they would add to our knowledge of the magnetism of the earth at the date of manufacture.

The international balloon started from Paris on February 18 attained a height of 30,000 feet (not 40,000 as hitherto reported), and found there a temperature of 64deg. below zero Centigrade, or 104deg. less than that at the surface of the earth. The Cailletet apparatus for taking specimens of the air after 13 hours of ascension was found to contain the air at pressure of only 140 millimetres of mercury. This makes the record for an automatic balloon.

A new museum is to be erected in Berlin at a cost of nearly six million marks. It is much needed, as he city contains a large quantity of sculpture, &c., rom Greece and the period of the Renaissance, which is now practically hidden. The site chosen is the northern part of the island on which the Royal Palace and the National Gallery stand.

The meteorological observatory of Mount Etna is nearly 10,000 feet above the sea and on the edge of the crater. In summer one reaches it from Catania after a ride of seven hours on a mule; but in winter the visitor may have to plod through the falling snow with the help of a compass. The observers do not live there in the winter, as the observations are taken with self-recording instruments.

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PRESERVES, INVIGORATES AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Restoring, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any injurious or deleterious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple) 5s. 6d. size, 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases in which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great benefit enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and I very recommend it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of children."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being unquestionably more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which, for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and, on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.
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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY," and it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are provided with their Trade Mark.

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"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.
"Please send me another dozen-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
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THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.
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Largest Sale in the World.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STING of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club. Branch Mumbra, between Thana and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of Good Hope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette" of 19th February.

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(Le Vte Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vte Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated disinfectant to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle : for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid ; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
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Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

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EXTRA QUALITY. EXTRA DRY.

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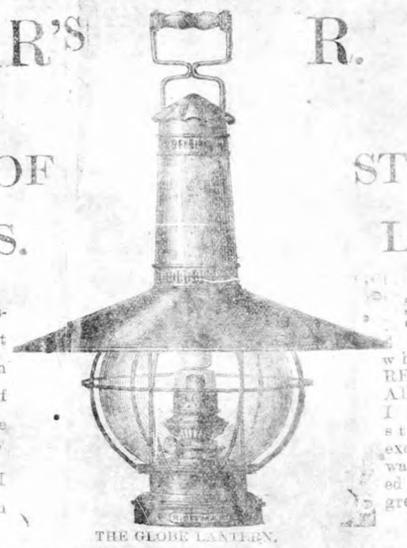
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA; also CRAMP, COMA, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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